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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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G. $1,000,000,000 IS ALREADY NETTED FOR LIBERTY LOAN

$300,000,000 Certificates Of Indebtedness Heavily Over-Subscribed

FUNDS FOR ALLIES

Further Advances Bring Total to £542,000,000; Shanghai Arrangements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington October 16.—The Government's offer of Gold $300,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, has been heavily oversubscribed. The Liberty Loan has reached approximately Gold $1,000,000,000.

The United States Government has made further loans of £5,000,000 to Great Britain, £10,000,000 to Russia, £4,000,000 to France and £600,000 to Belgium, making the total loaned to the Allies to date £542,000,000.

How To Buy Here

Detailed arrangements for the purchase of Liberty Bonds in Shanghai have been made by the Shanghai Liberty Bond Committee as follows:

The International Banking Corporation will receive checks or drafts on the buyer's bank in America in payment for the bonds or payment may be made in Taels or Mex. at the current rate.

The bonds are issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, but a subscription for only one fifty dollar bond cannot be made under the partial payment plan.

Under the partial payment plan only a twenty per cent cash payment is required. The balance can be paid within six months, with interest on the deferred payments at four per cent for ninety days—after that the rate to be fixed according to conditions then prevailing. The bank will explain matters fully to any callers.

TO ADDRESS WOMEN ON COMMERCIALISED VICE

Dr. Polk Will Discuss Subject At Shanghai Temperance Union Meeting

The next regular meeting of the Shanghai branch of the World's Women's Temperance Union will take the form of a mass meeting for women only, and will be held on November 1, at 5.30, in the large hall adjoining the Union Church. The speaker will be Dr. Margaret Polk, and her subject will be "Commercialised Vice."

Much calm and careful thought has been given to the preparation of this address, and facts of serious weight have been collected from all parts of the world. The aim of the address is not sensational, but it is an effort to lay clearly before the women of Shanghai certain vital facts which every person ought to know concerning this traffic.

The subject will be dealt with as a world-wide menace to homes and health rather than as a personal and local one.

Serious facts, from the public health point of view, that have been brought to light by well-known physicians, during the past two years of war, will be told and discussed.

LEAVE FOR FIGHTERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. I. McPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the Secretary of State for War is arranging to make special representations to all the Commanders-in-Chief in the different theaters of the war, in order that leave should be given as freely and fairly as possible, but it was extraordinarily difficult to deal with these cases so far as transport is concerned.

Peking Sends Ultimatum To Tuchun Tang Chi-yao

Demands He Withdraw Troops from Szechuen Or Northern Forces Will Attack Him

The Cabinet decided Wednesday to send an ultimatum to Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, demanding the withdrawal of Yunnan troops from Szechuen within a certain time, according to a Chinese report. Armed force will be resorted to if Tang fails to comply with the demand. The Government will also attempt to win to its side General Liu Tsun-hou by pardoning him for the murder of former Tuchun Tai Kan and the unlawful occupation of Chengtu.

General Wu Kwan-shin, the investigation commissioner of Szechuen, has returned from Ichang to Yochow. It is expected that he will comply with the request of Tuchun Fu Liang-tso of Hunan and march his troops to the latter's province to re-inforce the Peiyang soldiers there. In addition, the government has sent General Tan Hsian-ming, former Hunan Tuchun, to Yochow with one brigade of troops.

Fu Liang-tso reports to Peking that the advance guard of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi expeditionary forces has arrived at Yungchowfu and urges the despatch of the remainder of the Third and Eighth Divisions to his province. He also reported to the Cabinet that he had dissolved ten battalions of water police in Hunan, who were threatening trouble, and requested the sending of aeroplanes from Peking.

Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu advised the government that he has sent the 31st brigade of the 16th Division to assist the Peiyang troops in Hunan. General Chang Ching-yao of Chenchow, Honan, will personally lead a re-inforcement for Hunan.

The Ministers of the Entente Powers held a reception yesterday in honor of the return of Sir John Jordan, the British envoy. The acting French Minister once more called on Minister Wang Tah-hsieh, urging the active participation by China in the war.

The arrest of Li Kai-hsien, the Tuan emissary to Lu Yung-ting, has been ordered by the Southern Government. Li has fled from Canton to Hongkong. Feng Tse-yu, the financier of Kwangtung, reports that great enthusiasm is shown among overseas Chinese in the subscription towards the funds for the Canton administration. He expects to remit $2,000,000 in a few days.

Customs Documents Don't Tally by $1,000

Further Documentary Evidence Given In Sorms Embezzlement Case

Cross-examination of Mr. C. P. Dawson, Chief Tide Surveyor, was continued in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Wang, who are hearing the case of A. W. Sorms, charged with embezzling sums from the Customs.

The testimony dealt with a number of duty memos and receipts. Mr. Dawson stated that these did not agree and for a number of these documents, written in March, April and May, the difference in the amounts noted on memos and receipts totaled in the neighborhood of $1,000. The witness stated that in one case where the memo registered a small amount and the receipt issued to the shipper was $28.37 he went to the shipper's place and was told that the actual duty paid was $8.37. But he had not seen the man who actually sent the goods and had not investigated carefully.

Messrs. F. W. Hadley and W. T. Kikuchi conducted the cross-examination for the defense. The case was continued.

CONGRATULATE HAIG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—The Press Bureau states that the Premier has sent the following message to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig: "The War Cabinet desires to congratulate you and the troops on the achievements of the armies in Flanders, in the great battle which has been raging since July 31. Starting from positions in which every advantage rested with the enemy and hampered by most unfavorable weather, you and your men, nevertheless, have continuously driven back the enemy, with a skill, courage and pertinacity commanding the grateful admiration of the peoples of the Empire and filling the enemy with alarm. I desire to renew my personal assurance of confidence in your leadership and devotion to those you command."

Enemies of Britain Will Lose Titles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—The House of Commons has passed a Bill depriving enemy holders of British titles.

The Weather

Very cloudy and gloomy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 77.9 and the minimum 49.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 73.6 and 54.1.

Mutinies Break Out On Austria's Ships

Starved And Badly Treated, Men Revolt At Tyranny Of German Officers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 16.—The Giornale d'Italia states on reliable authority that several extremely serious mutinies, accompanied by scenes of terror and bloodshed, have occurred on several ships of the Austrian navy, owing to troubles over food and inhuman treatment by the officers.

There was a sanguinary encounter at Pola, between Austrian sailors and the crews of a German U-boat flotilla, owing to the tyranny of the latter, which was only subdued by the intervention of naval patrols. A number of German sailors were killed. After this incident, the U-boats were ordered to another base.

The disaffection in the Austrian navy is increasing in a threatening manner.

Gold Bar Robbers Get Long Sentences

Two To Prison For Five Years, Two Others Are Given Three Years

Four men received sentences of from 3 to 5 years and expulsion and a man and woman were expelled from the Settlement in the Mixed Court yesterday in connection with the gold bar robbery which occurred while a consignment of metal was being conveyed to the Gordon Road smelter some weeks ago.

Lien Ping-yoong, formerly a chauffeur for the E. Tah garage, who drove the robbers to and from the hold-up, and afterward appeared at Central Station with his $2,000 "cumsha," was released with a severe cautioning. He had admitted knowing one of the ringleaders of the gang, a former chauffeur named Dzang Ching-tseu, and altering his machine's number at the latter's request. He disclaimed any knowledge of the intended robbery. Dzang and Loh Wu-dong were given three years each and expulsion. Tsang Tsok-fok and Koo Ah-foo got five years and expulsion and Tsung Nyi-liung and his wife, Tsung Tsang-sz, were expelled. According to testimony of some of the accused the proceeds of the haul were to have been equally divided among themselves and others not apprehended. Two of the bars have been recovered by the police and eight are still missing.

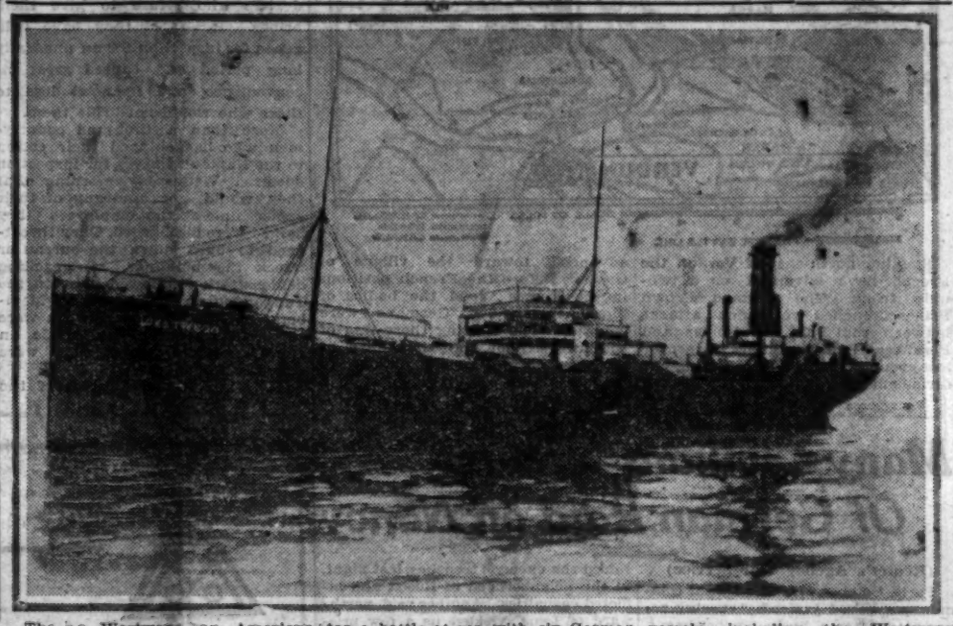
Mr. Godfrey prosecuted the case for the police and Mr. Davies defended the acquitted chauffeur.

BOMB KIFRI AERODROME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: —Our aeroplanes have bombed the aerodrome at Kifri, doing much damage. One was forced to land and was burnt up and the occupants rescued.

Two Steamships Lost in Fight With Six U-Boats



The s.s. Westwego, an American merchant ship, which reported to the Navy Department at Washington a battle at sea with six German submarines. The fight took place when a fleet of armed merchant vessels, including the Westwego, were attacked. It is believed that several U-boats were sunk.

'OUR DAY' IS A SUCCESS FOR BRITISH RED CROSS

'The Mystic Shrine,' Still Mystery, Swells Fund For War Relief Work

Although figures were not available last night the indications were that "Our Day," observed yesterday for the British Red Cross Society, was in every way a success and swelled materially the local fund for war relief work.

The two principal events of the day, the pilgrimage of "The Mystic Shrine" on Nanking Road, and the Overseas Club performance at the Apollo Theater, were largely attended and it was expected that when the total of voluntary subscriptions have been received by Mr. Skinner Turner, treasurer of the Red Cross, it would be seen that Shanghai had maintained its place in the day's world-wide response.

"The Mystic Shrine" was a remarkable thing, as those who visited it will bear out. Those who failed to visit it missed something. As far as this story is concerned they will never be enlightened as to its dark, enthralling mysteries. It is merely mentioned that as for the Fortune Teller from the Nile, she was marvellous, and as for the Enchanting Enchantress from the Valley of Illusion, she was—Ah!—And a couple of more ahs!

A well balanced program at the Apollo, with Kipling's "The Light That Failed" as the principal film, made the Overseas part of the day's doings a successful closing feature.

TOKIO DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE STUDENTS

Demand Minister Protest Over Ishii's Monroe Doctrine; Legation Windows Smashed

Angered at Viscount Ishii's declaration of the application of the Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, 1,000 Chinese students in Tokio on October 10 stormed the Chinese Legation and bombarded Minister Chiang Chung-hsian with questions why he failed to protest against Ishii's proclamation to the Tokio administration. Before they dispersed several windows were smashed.

Students from all parts of Japan were gathered in Tokio for the celebration of the founding of the Republic. It was proposed to march the body of Chinese students to the Legation and demand an explanation from Mr. Chiang. The proposal was enthusiastically endorsed and the students proceeded to the Legation, singing the Chinese National Anthem.

The uninvited guests were, however told by Minister Chiang that as students they should remain quiet and not interfere in political matters. This irritated the delegation. Several patriotic orations were delivered but the envoy refused to listen to them. He shut his door and retired into his office. Then the crowd outside started a riotous demonstration and broke several windows.

The police did not interfere and the students returned home without getting any satisfaction.

Offer of Separate Peace With France Debated in Secret

Ends With Deputies Voting Confidence In Government; Italy Firm With Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 16.—The Chamber of Deputies today unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government, after a secret sitting which discussed the alleged German separate peace offer to France.

Rome, October 17.—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Premier declared that, until final and complete victory has been achieved, Italy will remain indissolubly identified with her allies and Italy was on her guard against the devices of the enemy to divide the Allies.

A Socialist motion of no confidence in the Government was defeated by 228 votes to 51. There were 15 abstentions.

18 British Vessels, Four Small Italians Are Sunk in Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,124 and the number sailing 2,094. Twelve vessels over and six under 1,600 tons were sunk and five vessels unsuccessfully attacked during the same period. One fishing-vessel was sunk.

Rome, October 17.—During the week ending the 14th, 315 merchantmen arrived and 338 departed from Italian ports. Four steamers under 1,500 tons were lost. One mail-boat and one sailing-ship were unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

£10,000 From King For Red Cross Funds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, October 18.—H's Majesty has telegraphed to the Governor, making an appeal for the Red Cross Society. After stating that, during the last 12 months, he has had constant opportunity to witness at home and in Flanders the great work of mercy carried on by the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, His Majesty trusts that there will be no falling off of the generous financial support on the part of everyone at home and in the Dominions overseas, without which this work cannot be maintained.

This year, for the "Our Day" collection, His Majesty has contributed £10,000 as a mark of his appreciation of what has been achieved by the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the past and of his deep sense of the importance of continuing these achievements in the future.

KAISER URGES BULGARS TO ATTACK ON SARRAIL

Promises Salonica As Reward; Greece Expected To Shortly Declare War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 16.—An article from a well-informed source, which appears in the Weser Zeitung, indicates that one of the objects of the Kaiser's visit to Sofia was to induce Bulgaria to attack General Sarrail, with Salonica as a promised reward if the attack was successful. It states that Greece is expected shortly to declare war against Bulgaria, whereupon the latter will bring 800,000 men against General Sarrail, leaving 200,000 in the Dobrudja.

SINCERE STORE HAS ITS FORMAL OPENING

Thousands Attend Reception At New Emporium On Nanking Road

The formal opening of the new Sincere Company department store and Oriental Hotel on Nanking Road yesterday afternoon was much in the nature of a social function. Thousands of Chinese and foreigners attended the opening of the store, which is a unique institution in Shanghai, being also the largest department store in China.

Members of the staff met guests at the doors and turned them over to others who showed them through their respective departments. The entire store was gaily decorated and on the second floor there was a band throughout the day. On the roof-garden, an attractive spot, refreshments were served.

The store is all ready for its opening for business tomorrow. The stock was all out yesterday just as it will be when selling begins, the clerks and supervisors were at their places, and all was in readiness for the beginning of the venture that has been planned for so many months. The store will be open for inspection again today.

Japanese Will Study Congress' Procedure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 16.—A Japanese Parliamentary Mission of five members has arrived to study the procedure of Congress.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Oct. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Oct. 27
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Nov. 10
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'zuoka M. Oct. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 4

OESEL IS FINALLY TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY GERMANS

Overcome Russians' Resistance on Sworbe Peninsula; Capture 1,100

ISLAND ISOLATED

Petrograd Admits Touch With Garrison Is Completely Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—(By wireless). —A Russian official communique reports: "The enemy pressed us back over the mole in the direction of Moon Island, interrupting communication between Oesel and Moon. We have completely lost touch with our forces on Oesel Island.

"Eye-witnesses report that an enemy dreadnought ran into a minefield on Friday. After an explosion, the warship proceeded towards the coast and its ultimate fate is not known."

A German official communique wirelessed this afternoon reports: "We have overcome the resistance on Sworbe Peninsula and are in full possession of Oesel Island. The prisoners taken yesterday total 1,100.

"Naval encounters north of Oesel and also in the Gulf of Riga resulted in our favor. Our naval airships bombed Pernau, causing large fires."

ANGLO-DUTCH BARGAIN LIABLE TO COLLAPSE

Holland Calls Off As Germany Won't Guarantee Safety Of Coal-Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The proposed arrangement between Great Britain and Holland, under which Holland was to import several hundred thousand tons of coal from Great Britain, the latter receiving in return a certain proportion of foodstuffs from Holland, has apparently broken down. The Dutch Minister of Agriculture states that the plan for requisitioning ships to bring coal from Great Britain has been abandoned, owing to the inability of Germany to guarantee their safety, even if they bore distinguishing marks, because they might mistake them for submarine traps.

SCORE WOLFF BUREAU WHEN PRESS MUZZLED

Lacks Confidence Generally; Allied Statesmen's Speeches To Be Cut Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 16.—German newspapers have decided in future not to print the speeches of enemy statesmen so fully, substituting the brief summary issued by the Wolff Bureau. The Frankfurter Zeitung protests that neither the press nor the public have got unbounded confidence in the Wolff Bureau and the above decision will make the public more anxious to read the neutral press.

Aeroplane Reprisals Are Scaring Germans

Paper Hopes 'Horrible Slaughter Of Defenceless Persons Will Cease'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 16.—In view of the forthcoming British air-offensive on southern Germany, the changing tone of the enemy press is typical of the bully. The Muencheper Post has now discovered that air-raids on open towns have simply stiffened the determination of the people and expresses a fervent hope that this horrible slaughter of defenceless persons will cease forthwith.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

When the lackadaisical days of summer are over, then is the soul of man filled with spirit and energy. Thus the cool, zestful mornings of late September called Yoong Sien-lung to action. He went about his business and went about it with assiduity, and he knew the virtue of concentration.

On the 17th of September he called at a Chinese house on Medhurst Road. He came away with two cotton jackets. It should be added just in passing that the occupant did not know he was there. Flushed with the success of this enterprise, three days later he came back to the same road and visited the house next door. They seek less fertile fields? He got two long coats and some bed sheets.

The sun was still shining, there was hay to be made. Four days later he came back, stopped at the house three doors down and got some more miscellaneous articles. And two days later at the house next to that. But enthusiasm here overstepped the bounds of discretion. Had the harvest been only clothes, he would have been reaping yet, but this time it was a bed. And one does not travel the highways casually transporting a bed; it isn't done.

What then should he have said to the policeman? He tried a variety of things but they didn't exactly fit into each other. He tried several more at the Mixed Court. They didn't go there, either. Henceforth, or for the next year, the Municipal jail shall be the theater of Mr. Yoong's endeavors.

Biting the Biter

It is a popular theory that to trifle with a buzz-saw is an unhealthy pastime. Robbing policemen in their native lairs is sometimes just as hazardous. Or maybe it was the hardihood acquired in one successful burglarisation of the Yangtszepoo Sergeants' quarters, next door to the Police Station, that led Tsoong Bou-laung to make the second disastrous attempt that brought him into entanglement with the cogwheels and machinery of the law.

Tsoong's initial depredations along Yangtszepoo Road were quite a success. He accumulated four pairs of trousers, the personal property of Mrs. Lieu Tsang-sz, one of the Station's neighbors, and then casually walked into the quarters and out again with the jack boots of Trooper Shellswell and the coat, fountain pen and nifty handkerchief of Detective Sergeant Knight. Following the raid the victims posted a watchman on the premises. Sure enough, the next night he caught a man prowling about the garden. The man was Tsoong. He was wearing a pair of Mrs. Lieu's trousers. He had further incriminated himself by carrying with him D. S. Knight's niftily embroidered handkerchief, with the initials in one corner.

Tsoong was voted overwhelmingly guilty on the first ballot in the Mixed Court and made it unanimous by confessing. His little expeditions netted him a year in jail, and future expulsion from the Settlement.

Hard Luck

Having swiped a negotiable brass kettle, Phen Le-pau took it into a pawnshop to complete the transaction. He argued so long that Detective Ching Yoong, bounding along on the trail of the missing kitchenware, burst into the discussion and concluded the deal. On his way in the officer picked up another person, stationed in the doorway and wearing a suspicious look.

Phen said yes, he had stolen the kettle, and also yes, he had stationed the other party at the door, but, said Phen, with tears in his voice, the other party had not given him the promised warning. Three months.

French Gain North of Verdun

Striking north-east of Verdun the French have advanced on a two-mile front. The German Crown Prince launched tremendous attacks between the Bois des Fosses and Pezanveau in a vain effort to recover lost ground. Berlin, in reporting the furious fighting, admitted the French advanced toward the village of Ornes. Before the French positions in the Fosses Wood the bodies of more than 1,000 Germans were counted. The fighting there was of the intensity of the early days of the desperate German effort to reduce Verdun.

Many Civilians Victims Of German Raid on Nancy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 17.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: After a lively bombardment, several raids made by the enemy on the Aisne front, south of Courtecon, were repulsed. There has been a lively artillery duel in the region of the plateaux.

The communique this afternoon reported: Enemy aeroplanes violently bombarded Nancy. Ten civilians were killed and 40 injured. Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed on the 15th and 16th, while twenty others fell out of control in their own lines.

Our aeroplanes heavily bombed the military establishments at Volkslingen, the railway-stations at Thionville, Mezieres-les-Metz and Metz-Woippy and the factories at Hagondange and Rombach.

The communique this evening reported that there have been lively artillery actions, particularly in the region of Plateau d'Ailles and on the right of the Meuse.

London, October 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our patrols were active on the battlefront. They brought in a few prisoners.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery work. With clearer weather, we carried out much effective counter-battery work.

Troops from the South Midlands raided the enemy's trenches, last night, in the neighborhood of Roeux and inflicted casualties. Another raid, northward of Lens, yielded us a few prisoners. Our fire, early this morning, repulsed a strong raiding party, southwestward of Acheville.

Our aeroplanes, yesterday, used their machine-guns from low altitudes against enemy infantry, dropped two tons of bombs on a large dump and other targets and brought down five enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig wired this afternoon that there was nothing of interest to report.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There has been considerable activity on the part of the hostile artillery, north-eastward of Ypres and in the coast sector. The activity of our artillery on the battlefront continues.

British aeroplanes carried out a very successful raid this afternoon on German territory. They attacked a factory to the west of Saarbrucken, forty miles beyond the German frontier and dropped many bombs with good effect. Fires broke out in the factory. All our machines returned.

Many bombs were dropped yesterday on billets and trenches. We brought down three German machines. One of ours is missing.

COTTON DEALERS RIOT OVER BRIBERY CHARGES

Disturbance In Nantao Caused By Alleged Corruption Of Testing Bureau Men

Alleged corruption among employees of the Cotton Testing Bureau in Nantao caused a near-riot in the Native City Wednesday. It is charged that certain members of the office have been discriminating against dealers who refuse to give them bribes. It is said they have held goods for inspection for an unusually long period and caused great inconvenience and financial loss to those who would not bribe them.

More than a thousand countrymen who had shipped their cotton to the Nantao wharves for inspection declared Wednesday morning that they would not land any of their goods unless the employees they named were discharged. They threatened to burn down the bureau or wreck the buildings. An exciting demonstration followed between the Tungkadoo and Meikaloong. Members of the Cotton Bureau were assaulted whenever they made an appearance and two of them were seriously wounded.

Mr. C. Y. Shen, director of the office, immediately called for police assistance. The demonstrators, upon being dispersed by the police, rushed to the Magistrate's yamen and demanded an interview with Mayor Shen Pao-chang, who immediately sent for 40 policemen. The men were asked to go back to their work and await the investigation of the Magistrate into the alleged corruption of the bureau. Two of the noisy demonstraters were thrown into jail.

The market for the buying of native cotton was absolutely crippled as a result. The dealers are watching the scales of every hong in Nantao and threaten to do violence to any that keeps alive his business.

Formal legal proceedings have been instituted by the shippers against the Cotton Testing Bureau. Mayor Shen has appointed his secretary, Wang Cho-ling, to make a thorough investigation into the trouble.

READING CIRCLE TODAY

The American Woman's Club Reading Circle for the study of the Iliad will meet this morning at the home of Mrs. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road. All Club members are invited whether they have joined reading circle or not. It is suggested that those doing war relief work bring it with them.

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PRESENT KAISER AS HE WAS PICTURED IN 1888

Hohenzollern Heir Left Sinister Impression On Novelist—Prince Of Ill Omen

CALLED SLEUTH HOUND

Early Belief That He Would Try To Over-run Europe—Freak Of Heredity

The following extraordinarily prophetic pen picture of Prince William of Hohenzollern (the present Emperor of Germany) was written twenty-mine years ago by the novelist, Harold Frederic, at that time Berlin correspondent of the New York Times:

Picture to yourself a young man in his thirtieth year, six feet in height, straight as an ash sapling, with finely formed, slender limbs, narrow hips, swelling chest and square, broad shoulders, with a smallish head on a long, full throated neck, held proudly upright, and an oval face with an aquiline effect of profile, clear cut strong chin, bended nose, prominent though not high cheek bones, and good, open forehead—all as regular in ensemble as a Greek triumphal arch, . . . and you have such a portrait as words can paint of William, crown prince of Prussia and coming German emperor.

'The Taste Of Human Blood'

All Europe, with its thousand sons of royal houses, does not present another such regal figure. The kaiser who is dead and the kaiser who is dying have by their photographs familiarised all the civilised world with two striking and splendid physical ideas of a soldier who looked every inch a king. But each gained much by the effects of beard, of lines of care in the face and of imposing corporeal bulk. They were impressive in the sense of a noble old mastiff or of a huge, honest, shaggy, deep chested boarhound. This young man suggests, instead, the notion of a perfectly bred sleuth hound, under whose smooth, delicately soft coat lie the muscles of steel, and in whose mouth—sinister legacy of Nature—is the inherent taste of human blood.

Not that his face is sullen or savage in its expression. Its habitual cast in repose is calm, self possessed, somewhat meditative, without wrinkles either on the brow or at the ends of the mouth. The eyes, too, are grave, intent, without being severe. . . .

One shudders as one pats the mild, contemplative head of the bloodhound solely because of the stories that have been told of the terrific ferocity which lurks under this sleek and gentle exterior. In the same way you look into the face of this young heir of the Hohenzollerns and remember with wondering reservations the malignant tales which have been told of his inner nature by those who knew it best.

Selfish And Wantonly Cruel

Apparently all the women—at least all the Englishwomen—who have had to do with the bringing up of Prince William hold him in horror and detestation. I have had numerous proofs of this, although I have never been able to fasten upon any specific reason for it. Their dislike for him is based on a general conception of his character. This view is that he is utterly cold, entirely selfish, wantonly cruel; a young man without conscience or compassion, or any softening virtues whatever.

That he has great abilities they all admit, but they stop there. Heart he has none, upon their reckoning. And I am bound to say that if you look into his face with this preconceived notion of the young man's character you can find plenty of signs which seem to substantiate it.

An old acquaintance of mine here who was at San Remo a fortnight ago told me something which he saw with his own eyes. It was Sunday morning, and the imperial family were starting from the front door of the little English villa Zirio to go to the chapel on the esplanade to attend Anglican service. Prince William and his mother (Victoria Adelaide) came out of the door together ahead of the others. As they stepped outside she made a movement as if to take his arm. He drew away, said something to her in a low tone of voice, and walked down the broad, graveled path alone in front of her and the rest.

It transpired later in the day that what he said to her was in substance this: "I am here as the personal representative of my grandfather, the German kaiser. That being the case, it is fitting that I should take precedence. There is nobody who could properly walk beside me except my grandmother, the Kaiserin Augusta."

'What Will He Do?'

This anecdote does not reveal a nice boy. But, after all, when a young man stands upon the threshold of an imperial career, and we all know that it is a mere matter of months before he will be the autocratic master of 2 million armed men, it is not of so much importance whether he is nice or not. The real question is, What will he do?

The most common answer is that he will overrun Europe. One of the really great essays of the decade, Taine's recent study of Napoleon, has its basis in the idea that the Corsican marvel was a freak of heredity—a strange, posthumous brother of the medieval mercenary soldier of Italy. It seems very probable that some future Taine a century hence, perhaps, will write to show that William II of Prussia and the German empire was a mysterious belated survival of the antemedieval Goths and Vandals—an Attila born a thousand and more years after his time.

Under the kaiser who was buried last week the German army was in its magnitude a guaranty of peace—and it is no less so today under the noble, broad and enlightened kaiser, who is so painfully and manfully striving to do his duty to the German nation and the world from within his sick chamber at Charlottenburg.

But nobody with eyes in his head could have passed the week just ended in Berlin without recognising that if a firebrand comes to the throne the materials are close-crowded upon him for a terrible conflagration.

Promise Of Blood And Iron

Kaiser William II, in the glamor of his youthful distinction of face and figure, of his deep Teutonic prejudices, of his all controlling belief in himself and his race, and his destiny, could hurl a practically united Germany east, west or south a month after he had ascended the Hohenzollern throne. The whole German nation, from Basle to Konigsberg, would rise to his enthusiastic support. Every young man from Thorn to Coblenz would burn to ride with him for conquest and glory.

This is not a pleasant or humane conclusion, but it is a necessary one. The lesson taught by Prussia's success by the rise of the Hohenzollern dynasty—is an object lesson in blood and iron which has not been lost on any German mind. Every youth, from the humblest field laborer in Thuringia to the crown prince, who waits upon the door still of imperial power, has that lesson ingrained in every fiber of his being. That is why this young heir to the German imperial dignity has seemed to me better worth studying than anything else in Berlin.

ALLIES CAN WIN ONLY WITH SHIPS

English Official Says Britain And U. S. Must Devote All Energy To Increasing Fleet

London, October 1.—It is learned here that the Entente governments have agreed that the shipping situation is the most serious problem of all those facing the Entente at the beginning of the fourth winter of the war and every effort will be made in the coming months to impress the people of England and America with the fact that the greatest effort of the whole war will be necessary to solve it.

Ships Now The Need

A government official informed the Associated Press today:

"As Britain's great effort of the first year of the war was to create a huge army, as her great effort for the second and third years was to create an inexhaustible supply of munitions, the great effort of the fourth year must be, not only in Great Britain, but also in America, to create a merchant navy to replace the submarine losses and supply the constantly increasing demands.

"There is no disguising the fact that the shipping situation is serious. Do not misunderstand me—the shipping situation has not grown serious through any increased success of the German submarine warfare. As a matter of fact the German submarine war is being held down very well and the average sinkings show no increase either in ships or tonnage.

Few Sunk On Main Routes

"The sinkings in the Atlantic main routes are now very low and the greater proportion of the sinkings occur in out of the way spots, indicating either that the submarines have been far afield or a larger number of them are operating.

"But the total available tonnage is shrinking slightly, while, on the other hand, the demands for tonnage from all directions are increasing tremendously. Where three ships were needed a year ago, four are needed now. France is very short of coal, one of the vital necessaries for winter. Italy is short of coal and the shortage is so serious that it is causing the Italian government the utmost concern. For all these shortages there is only one remedy, namely, tonnage.

"But a still more important demand for tonnage comes from America, whence the Entente's great reserve of men must come this winter. The necessity for tonnage to transport the American army and keep it supplied is perhaps the most important feature of the shipping situation.

Victory Depends On Ships

"So the Entente statesmen have arrived at the conclusioon that the winning of the war will depend on the new effort which will be demanded of England and America this winter, an effort to push quickly to completion—more quickly than ever attempted before—fleet upon fleet of ships to carry the sinews of war to the fighting nations."

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The experience gained by these French officers in their months of trench fighting on the French front will prove invaluable to our student officers, whom they are instructing in the science of trench warfare at Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga.

Reading from left to right they are: Captain Pierre Lories, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, French Army; Major T. M. Anderson, U. S. A., senior instructor of the camp; Lieutenant G. Delaroche-Vernet, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Infantry, and Captain Bethel, U. S. A.

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I.C.S. Student Joseph J. Tynan, General Manager, Union Iron Works, one of the world's largest builders of battleships.

I.C.S. Student R. L. Baker, Chief Engineer of the immense power plants of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

I.C.S. Student Charles E. Lehr, Chief Engineer of Construction, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

I.C.S. Student J. J. Vincent, Vice-President of Engineering, Packard Motor Car Company, builders of hundreds of trucks used in the war. Vincent is the designer of the famous Twin-Six motor.

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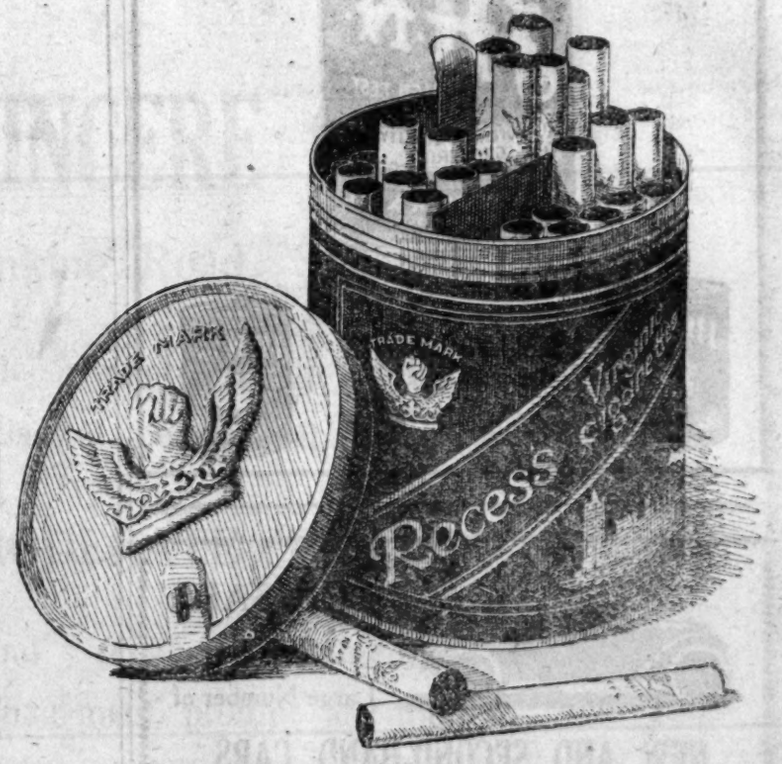

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POOL ALLIED FOOD TO HELP WIN WAR

Lord Rhondda Announces That $1,250,000,000 Will Be Spent In U. S. And Canada

London, Sept. 20.—Inauguration of a new food economy campaign in Great Britain was announced today by Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller. If voluntary measures fail, he said, "I shall have no compunction in putting the nation on compulsory rations."

Lord Rhondda added that the danger of the situation did not lie in the submarine peril but in the world's shortage of cereals, meat and fats. He made this statement to American correspondents here after telling them that the minimum food requirements from the United States and Canada during the forthcoming twelve months would be more than 10,000,000 tons, representing an expenditure of £250,000,000.

The Food Controller also announced measures for stabilising the sugar trade, with a committee in New York to supervise Cuban purchases.

"The establishment of this committee and of a meats and fats executive," said Baron Rhondda, "is typical of the way in which we are all now working together to solve the allied food problem with the least possible dislocation of trade and in a united determination that the armies and civil populations shall be provided at a fair price with food enough to assure victory.

"Most of the money we are to use is to be spent in the United States for cereals, meats, hog products, and sugar. In view of the figures, it is necessary to emphasise the vital importance of the continuance of the closest possible co-operation by Mr. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, Mr. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada, and myself.

"Several steps in this direction have been taken. The first is the appointment by France, Italy, and Great Britain of a meats and fats executive. In the future all Entente allied purchases of bacon, ham, lard, butter, and cheese in the United States will be pooled through this executive, eliminating competitive buying between the Allies, which raises prices in the United States and at home."

Baron Rhondda commented appreciatively on Lord Northcliffe's efforts in the United States, adding:

"Our buying organisation in New York is receiving invaluable co-operation from Mr. Hoover. Of course, emergency measures such as those of today entail inconvenience and sacrifice, but I am glad to say that packers and agents here and on the other side are showing every disposition to co-operate. Executives of pool purchases of other foodstuffs may be established before long.

"A special mission representing the Ministry of Food will be leaving here for New York soon. Owen Hugh Smith, who has been Minister of Munitions, will head the mission, which will be attached to Lord Northcliffe's organisation. Mr. Smith will be accompanied by various experts on food production and purchase.

"C. A. M. Phillips, who went to the United States with Foreign Secretary Balfour, has returned to England and been appointed by the War Cabinet as a channel of communication between the Government departments and the British mission in the United States."

Baron Rhondda also announced that Sir Joseph White Todd, a member of the British Sugar Commission, and J. R. Drake, a London broker, were going to New York as the British members of Mr. Hoover's Sugar Committee. Pending their arrival Baron Rhondda said, "as an instance of our complete confidence in Herbert Hoover's fairness and sound judgment," he had asked Mr. Hoover not to await the arrival of the British Commissioners but to go ahead and purchase and arrange the allocation of the Cuban crop on Great Britain's behalf.

Mr. Hoover has informed Baron Rhondda that the United States will not be a competitor in the Java market.

Inter-Allied Pooling Council

The formation of an Inter-Allied Council to deal with the allocation of all war supplies required in the United States is rapidly progressing. Baron Rhondda said that he welcomed the appointment of Louis P. Sheldon as representative of the United States Food Administration in London. Mr. Sheldon's work already has been productive of excellent results, and Baron Rhondda suggested that Canada should make a similar appointment.

"I hope the exportable surplus of Canadian and American primary foodstuffs will be much larger than the present estimates as the result of food economics by which the United States and Canadian homes are helping to win the war just as surely as is the productions of munitions," Baron Rhondda said. "Every American woman is in a position to bring nearer the inevitable atonement for the brutal outrages in Belgium, Armenia and Servia; the sinking of the Lusitania and other horrors, by her day-by-day economies. There need be no fear that the sacrifices will be wasted here.

"Uuless the Entente Allies are able to import the supplies necessary for the armies and the populations, victory may slip from our united grasp.

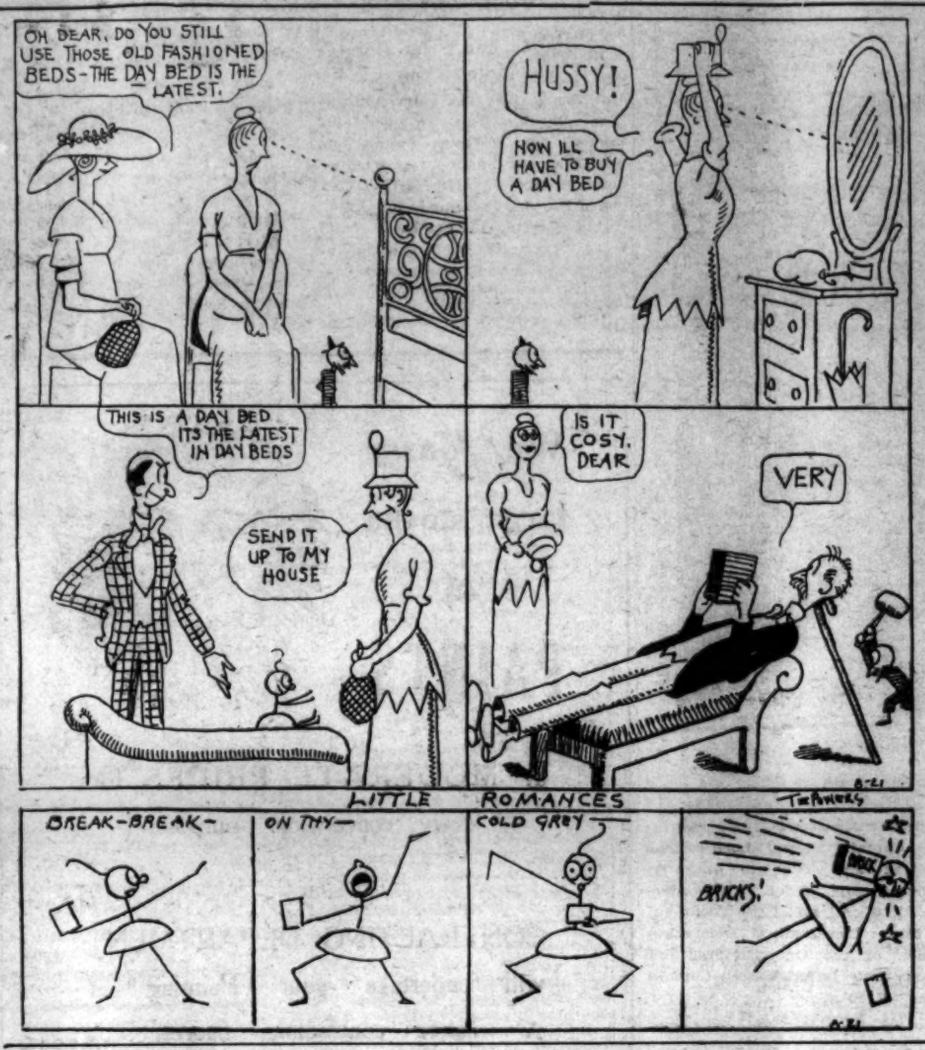
"In regard to price today, we are paying the United States and Canada more than double the range that existed before the war. I have heard it asked, 'What does that matter as long as the purchases are financed by the United States?' My answer is that unless prices determined upon are fair, an unnecessary burden is placed on the backs of the allied Governments, European consumers, American and Canadian taxpayers, and, reactively, on every food consumer in America for the sole benefit of a small section of the community.

"I am now able to limit the profits derived by those engaged in the food industries of the United Kingdom. We examine the books and apply a system of cost and expense. I expect to hear that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hanna have taken similar steps, so that we will be able to assure the people that the existing high prices of imported food do not represent profiteering.

"In this connection I am anxiously watching the price and the available supply across the water of foodstuffs for cattle, upon which depends largely the price of meat. Unless the existing high levels are reduced, the poorer classes in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy are faced with many privations."

Baron Rhondda said that he expected soon to register all food traders here, and that if a few persisted in disobeying orders they would be struck off the list and forced out of business.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers


OH DEAR, DO YOU STILL USE THOSE OLD FASHIONED BEDS-THE DAY BED IS THE LATEST.
HUSSY!
NOW ILL HAVE TO BUY A DAY BED
THIS IS A DAY BED ITS THE LATEST IN DAY BEDS
SEND IT UP TO MY HOUSE
IS IT COSY, DEAR
VERY
LITTLE ROMANCES
BREAK-BREAK-
ON THY-
COLD GREY
BANKS'

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA GROWING

1917 Shipments $558,584,000, According To National City Bank Of New York

A statement sent out by the National City Bank on United States trade with Russia shows that despite the rapid growth of our commerce with that country, prior to the war we supplied less than 10 per cent of her imports and took but 1 per cent of her exports.

"The total exports from the United States to Russia have grown," the statement said, "from $10,000,000 in the fiscal year 1900 to $18,000,000 in 1910, $23,000,000 in 1912, $26,000,000 in 1913, and $31,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the beginning of the War. In 1915 the exports to Russia jumped to $61,000,000, in 1916, $310,000,000, and in the fiscal year 1917 just ended $558,584,000. This increase since 1914, while largely war material, includes also railway supplies and material, automobiles, metal working machinery, leather and manufactures thereof, copper, steel rails, railway cars, wire, and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.

"The imports from Russia since the beginning of the war have fallen to an extremely low point, having been in 1913, the year preceding the war, $29,000,000, in 1914, $23,320,000, in 1915, $3,394,000, in 1916, $5,917,000, and in 1917, $9,484,000.

"Agricultural implements, binder twine, manufacturers of iron and steel, machinery, copper, railway material and supplies, automobiles, boots and shoes and material for their manufacture, sewing machines, type-writers, and raw cotton form normally the bulk of United States exports to Russia, and hides and skins, wool, fibres, and certain chemicals the bulk of the imports therefrom. Calf skins imported from Russia alone amounted in 1015 to $10,000,000 in value, cattle hides over $4,000,000, horse hides $2,000,000, sheep skins and goat skins each about $1,500,000, carpet wool $3,500,000, flax and hemp $1,000,000, india rubber refuse for remanufacture over a half million, licorice root nearly a half million, and fussel oil and glycerine about a quarter of a million each."

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Baker and infant, Mrs. E. Beaumont and infant, Dr. F. T. Cheng, Mr. Hsu Chen, Mrs. Ling Su Chen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duclos, Mr. J. Davidson, Miss Dora Earle, Master Jack Earle, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. Cheng Lai Hing, Mr. J. B. Havre, Mrs. H. J. Harve, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. A. J. Lee, Miss E. Lubeck, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. D. McKie, Mr. Leng Yan Po, Mr. J. Parsons, Mr. Lum Quan Po, Miss M. da Silva, Miss C. L. Scott, Miss C. S. Scott, Mr. Den Kin Sing, Mr. S. K. Tong, Mr. C. O. Verkoop, Mrs. J. C. R. Waal, Mr. Lo Man Yuk, and Mr. Bang Ling Zun.

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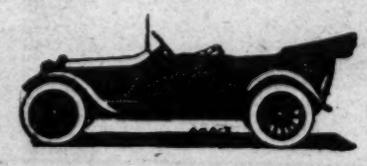

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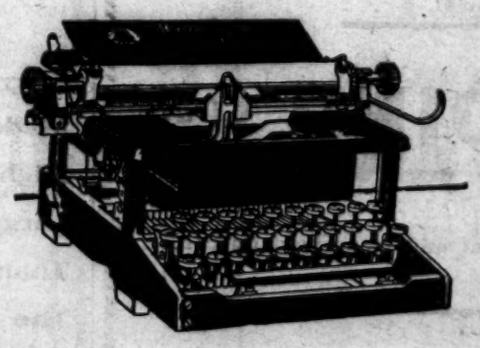

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

Question And Answers.

Can you or any of your readers tell me who first called Washington, D. C. "The city of magnificent distances?"
TYRONE.

The "Standard Guide of Washington" says: "City of Magnificent Distances. This phrase as descriptive of Washington was original with Abbe Carrieu, Minister from Portugal in 1816."

How many were engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, and what were the losses respectively sustained?
CIVIL WAR.

Gen. Grant with 65,000 men of all arms on November 25, 1863, engaged Gen. Bragg and his 45,000 Confederates. Grant's victory was decisive. The Federal loss was under 6,000; the Confederate loss was estimated at 9,000 men, forty pieces of artillery and 7,000 stands of arms.

What is the adage referred to in "Macbeth," act I. scene 7, "like the poor cat the adage?" C. P. H.

The reference has been identified in one of John Heywood's proverbs, a source from which is derived much of what is best in our gnomic literature. Heywood's proverb reads: "The cat would eate fish, and would not wet her feete." This seems a satisfactory source of Shakespeare's.

Letting I dare not wait upon I would
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

Early as Heywood is he borrowed the adage from yet earlier sources, for it is found in a manuscript of the middle thirteenth century preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge, in the rude version, "Cat lufat visch, ac he nele his feth wete."

In what year did the Moslems enter Constantinople?

Constantinople fell in 1453.

I understand that the term "bearer of despatches" was a legal fiction of the civil war time.

It was. There was grave reason to doubt that a simple passport would be of much avail under some circumstances; certainly in case of capture by Admiral Semmes, C. S. N., it would be no great recommendation. To avoid the difficulty the passport was replaced by a certificate from the Department of State that the holder was a bearer of despatches. In case he should encounter the Alabama it insured him all the rights of a prisoner of war. But he never carried any despatches.

Concerning Horace Binney, a famous Philadelphia lawyer and Federalist, 1780-1875, I read that "he was summoned to defend a great commercial interest in the Girard will case, with Daniel Webster for his antagonist; that Mr. Binney's triumph over the mighty Webster was from a histrionic, if not from an entirely rational point of view, the crowning triumph of his life." Please tell me something about the case referred to.
ONTARIO.

The case was that of Francois Vidal et al., appellants, vs. The Mayor and Council of Philadelphia and the executors of Stephen Girard, involving the validity of the trust created by Stephen Girard's will for the esablishment and maintenance of a college for orphans. Daniel Webster appeared for the appellants, and in the course, of a nine hours speech made an eloquent plea for religious instruction for the young. Horace Binney spoke in defence of the validity of the trust and won the case, and his argument is still the subject of admiration by the legal profession both in the United States and in England.

What foreign Powers, if any, granted belligerent rights to the Confederate States? Kindly define the meaning and scope of the term "belligerent rights." F. B.

Belligerent rights are such governance by the rules of civilised war as properly and of usage belongs to States at war. When the warring States are sovereign Powers the existence of belligerency is self-explanatory. When the case is that of revolution or insurgency the rebellious party has no standing in international law; it is the international recognition of an insurgent government by neutral Powers as a belligerent which brings it within the protection of the laws of war. The recognition in 1861 of the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain and France, though opposed by the Government of the United States, is now regarded as undoubtedly proper and necessary.

Give the number of men killed in battle in the British army during the Boer war, or an approximation thereof, and also the number of men in the British army in the field during the same war.
HOLLANDER.

The British killed in action were 516 officers and 5,211 men; other items, such as death from wounds, invalided, prisoners unaccounted for and the like, bring the total of casualties to 1,063 officers and 26,669 men. From beginning to end the war brought into service 350,000 men of the British army.

Please give me the name of a book relating to Bulwer Lytton and his work. J. H.

If you will turn to the "Life, Letters and Liberary Remains of Edward Bulwer," by his son, the Earl of Lytton (London, 1883), you will obtain one view of the man and of the author, being that which he held of himself. Thackeray and C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq., were not so flattering.

Shanghai Yacht Club

The tenth ordinary yacht club race will take place Sunday morning. The start will be at the yacht club line at 8.45. The course will be down to Woosung via the ship channel and the finish will be the Customs hulk line, the distance being fourteen miles and the time limit for the finish noon.

Rowing Club Regatta

This being the last week-end before the Rowing Club regatta it is suggested that all the ladies who are entering for the mixed fours race take this opportunity to get to Henli for a little practice.

As a dining car is stationed at Henli it is not necessary to be in a houseboat party.

Tickets for lady competitors can be obtained through any member from "George" at the Rowing Club.

Revolver Championship

The annual Shanghai all-comers revolver championship competition will close on Wednesday evening, October 31. Record targets may be fired off any day during the month. The Club's monthly competition for the experts' medal and bar will close on the same date.

Cercle Sportif Concert

The beautiful hall of the Cercle Sportif was not only prettily decorated, but also filled to its limit by an audience that thoroughly enjoyed an excellent program last night.

Everyone who sang, or played, or recited, was good; but one was a star; and a very bright star too. Mr. Camilo has been mentioned three times in despatches; he has been wounded, and he has seen the Germans run. Last night he forgot the grim details of life and tickled the crowd to death by his wonderful manipulation of all sorts of musical instruments. One of his efforts was on a flute. He started to play with his mouth and finished by producing musical effects with his nose. He is a marvel.

Madame Fano was heard in four songs all of which she rendered in her best style—which is delightful. Mr. Curry sang a couple of songs. He was most successful in his "Bottle of Rum" song.

Mr. Aymes made quite a hit in his patter songs; and Mr. Howard Bourne, the well known concert singer, kindly contributed three songs that were well received. The proceeds went to French War Funds.

Croce Rossa Italiana

Donations received from September 17 to date:

	$	Tls.
Sig. A. Ortolani, Yunnanfu	176.08	
Italian War Relief Committee	141.00	10.00
Cav. E. Denegri	50.00	
	$367.08	
	@ 72.3 =	265.40
Total received		Tls. 275.40

Remitted to Headquarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:
1 D/D on London of £52.18.7
@ Exch. 3/10⅛ = Tls. 275.40
Shanghai, October 18, 1917.
Il Delegato,
M. DENEGRI.

SUBMARINE BRUTALITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Captain and 49 of the crew of a British steamer who were landed yesterday report that the steamer was attacked by two submarines and torpedoed and sunk without warning. The submarines shelled the crew in a most brutal manner after they had entered their boats, killing two and wounding six.

OFFICIAL TOKIO HEARS ROOSEVELT PEACE PLAN

Japan And Britain Should Hold Colonies—America Wants No Territory

Tokio, October 11.—Germany will be completely defeated, and Austria and Turkey will be dismembered. This will be the basis of conditions of peace, said Theodore Roosevelt, in an address delivered October 5 under the auspices of the New York City National Defense Committee, according to a despatch received in official Tokio circles. After prefacing his remarks with the declaration of basic terms, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Turkey shall be driven from Europe, Arabia and Armenia given freedom, the Dardanelles opened, Poland and Finland made independent, Lithuania permitted self-government, the Czechs made independent of the Austro-Hungarian territories, those belonging to the Italian and the Rumanian races given independence, Belgium liberally indemnified, France given Alsace-Lorraine, and Japan and England permitted to hold the colonies occupied by them.

"America does not want anything. She only wants to see that the Monroe Doctrine is maintained all the more strictly in future. At the same time, while the lands lying south of the Equator may be protected by Brazil, Argentine and Chile, the lands north of the Equator shall be protected by America.

"Under these conditions, peace may be concluded. But military preparations shall be replenished all the more against any ambitious country," said the former President.

Sailors' War Orphans Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors Society.)
Subscription List No. 84.

	£ s. d.	Tls.	$
Midget Sailing Club			100.00
Shanghai Yacht Club, Regatta at Woosung			450.00
Collected by P. H. Rolfe, Esq., Hongkong. H.K. $70.00 @ Ex. 69— Tls. 48.30 @ Ex. 72			66.71
Previously acknowledged	3,887.16.0	22,066.88	54,929.79
	3,887.16.0	22,066.88	55,546.50
Remitted to London	3,885.14.0	22,036.88	54,742.74
	2. 2.0	30.00	803.76

Shanghai, October 18, 1917.
I. MASON,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Butterfield & Swire.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and gloomy weather in our regions. Moderate to fresh monsoon in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 19, 1917

Japan and The American Steel Embargo

THE Tokio Kokumin of October 11 contains the fairest and most unprejudiced discussion of the American steel embargo we have come across in the Japanese press. The editor says that it is a mistake to expect from the Ishii mission a settlement of the steel question, because that mission was sent primarily to arrive at an understanding between the two nations especially regarding the Oriental problem. The questions of steel and gold should naturally be dealt with by Ambassador Sato. Only because Viscount Ishii happens to be in America, he may have been requested to do all he could to assist Ambassador Sato in the negotiations. This situation should be clearly kept in mind and it should not be confounded.

The American reason, on the face of it, for prohibiting the exportation of steel, is that America is firmly determined to punish Germany. For this purpose the American Government has commandeered all vessels registered in America for the purpose of transporting arms and war materials to the Entente Powers, and intends to commandeer all ships now under construction in America for that purpose. There are about 8,000,000 tons of ships now under construction in that country. For the work of construction of these ships, 2,500,000 tons of materials are needed. Yet at present there is in stock only 1,800,000 tons of materials. Where is America to get her supply of 700,000 tons missing? That is what is worrying America.

The journal then describes the process of negotiations conducted in Washington on this matter and says that first a request was made for lifting the ban on 450,000 tons of steel. It was refused. Second, a request was made for 60,000 tons, absolutely necessary for finishing up ships now actually under construction. It was refused. Then a proposal was made to charter or sell all ships under construction in Japanese yards to America. America replied that she needs ships this fall to carry war materials. In May or June, next year, she will have her own ships constructed and ready for service and then she may not lack bottoms. Thus the negotiations have not been concluded to the satisfaction of Japan.

America has 1,000,000 tons of war materials to carry to Europe this winter, for Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. Should she fail to carry them over, the Entente Powers may feel the effect considerably upon their fighting strength. Of these Entente Powers, Britain is the only Power that has any bottoms for the service. So America is obliged to suspend everything else in the way of transportation to serve the purpose of transporting these war materials to Europe. She is securing ships from neutral nations, also. Yet about 500,000 tons of bottoms are lacking. If America can solve this problem for the coming winter she will have solved a great deal, because in the spring she will have her additional bottoms ready for service.

As for the gold ban, the journal understands that it may be an indispensable step on the part of America. But certainly it will affect Japan's trade seriously. Since the war began in Europe, America has supplied war materials to belligerent nations who paid for them in the first year with American bonds in their possession, in the second year with specie shipped and by issuing bonds in America, and in this year, as they have no bonds or specie on hand to ship to America, are obtaining war materials without any security. America is sending these materials without security to assist the Entente Powers. Already Congress has authorised about $21,000,000,000 of war credits, of which $7,000,000,000 is lent to the Entente Powers, without security. America thus sends goods to Europe, but specie does not accumulate in that country. Should her own specie flow out of the country, owing to trade accounts, in future she may experience difficulty in issuing war bonds and supplying war materials, thereby causing a financial instability. As an off-set America wants to restrict importation.

The statistics of the trade between Japan and America show Japan's exports to America to amount to 340,000,000 Yen and her imports from America to be 204,000,000 Yen. The balance of 136,000,000 Yen is settled by specie shipment. As an off-set on Japan's part, she may undertake all her investment on behalf of the Entente Powers in America and also undertake to "swap" goods, as for instance to sell raw silk in exchange for cotton, etc., so as to avoid the movements off of specie. There may be other ways of solving the problem.

America is now determined to fight to the finish. Japan should assist her as much as possible, so as to make America's participation effective. In the meantime, Japan should take her own measures to avoid blows to her industry. This is what Viscount Motono is expected to accomplish by his skilful diplomacy.

Germany's War-Bill

(Literary Digest)

DISTINCT apprehension is felt in Germany at the ever growing cost of the war, and there is also a good deal of discontent at the amount of "profiteering" allowed by the Government to certain wealthy corporations. This is evident in the last batch of German papers arriving here, and among them we find that oracle of German high finance, the Frankfurter Zeitung, uttering a solemn warning against the steadily increasing war-expenditure. It says:

"The speech of Finance Minister Count von Rodern in the Reichstag, when asking for a new credit of 15 milliards of marks ($3,750,000,000), has let in a flood of light upon the growing cost of the war.

"In the months from February to May the monthly outgoings were three milliards of marks ($750,000,000), so that our daily expenditure reached the sum of a hundred million marks ($25,000,000). That, as the Finance Minister said, is 'a further and very serious increase.' And, indeed, the growth of our war-expenditure in the last period of the war is extraodinarily striking.

"There is no record of the amount of our expenditure in the first part of the war. The first announcement which was publicly made in the Reichstag dates from August, 1915, from the beginning of the second year of the war. Then it was said that the cost of the war, 'always rising,' had reached close on two milliards ($500,000,000) a month. That gave a daily expenditure of about sixty-eight million marks ($17,000,000), or one mark (25 cents) per head of the population. The second estimate in the beginning of June, 1916, was more cheerful. The Finance Minister was able to state that the cost of the war was stationary, and that, in spite of the tremendous expenditure of ammunition in the battles of Verdun, the monthly average was not over two milliard marks ($500,000,000), and that in February and May, 1916, with 1,800 and 1,900 million ($450,000,000 and $475,000,000), respectively, it had fallen somewhat below that figure. But the picture then changed. The total from the month of October, 1916, to February, 1917, according to the announcement of the Finance Minister, came to 2,776 millions of marks ($694,000,000), or if one deducted the two sums of 259 millions ($64,750,000) paid back to the communes for the support of soldiers' families, to the sum of 2,646 millions ($661,500,000)."

Here the writer or the printer of the Frankfurter Zeitung has made an obvious slip. Probably 59 millions of marks ($14,750,000) is the figure intended, which, doubled and subtracted, is 2,656 millions ($664,000,000). The article proceeds:

"We had reached a daily expenditure of ninety millions of marks ($22,500,000). And now the increase has gone further to three milliards ($750,000,000) a month, or about a hundred millions ($25,000,000) a day. In this sum are certain payments unnamed, included for the interest on the war-loans, because the new taxes for this purpose only come into force in the course of the year. The greater part of the expenditure is on arms and munitions, as well as for the general welfare."

The need for economy and for the suppression of "profiteering" is strongly emphasised:

"There is one conclusion that we must seriously draw from the new figures, and that is the necessity of a more economical expenditure of the war-milliards. . . . On one side the costs of the war continually rise, while on the other the profits of the war follow to the same height, in many cases a precise parallel, or an even more rapid increase. Anyone who follows the accounts of the numerous companies which work for the war, many of which can scarcely dispose of the overflowing abundance of their profits, will have no cause to be surprised at the growing cost of the war. And these firms find their completion in the gains of other private concerns whose accounts are not so public, but which are quite as obvious in the wealth of their directors. To prevent this to some degree would be a task worth some effort, even if after three years of war the hope of a successful attempt has fallen very low. In any event, the new figures call for new methods. The result of the war-profits tax, which will now be published in a short time, is awaited with the utmost suspense, if not with some skepticism."

Liberty Bonds To Go To 110, Says Banker

(San Francisco Chronicle)

KAISER William has accomplished what Bryan predicted, but could not bring to pass, by bringing silver to the price of sixteen to one and wheat to two dollars, according to Maurice Bamberger of Bamberger Brothers Bank of New York City. Bamberger also predicts that the first issuance of Liberty Bonds will soon jump to 110, and that the coming second issue will be snapped up by heady investors. He said:

"Bimetallism is soon to be accepted as a necessity brought on by the war with silver to be adopted at Bryan's long predicted ratio of sixteen to one. It is too bad Bryan went out of the cabinet at the time his dream was about to be realised.

"Lord Chief Justice Reading of England is in Washington, D. C., at the present time on a financial mission. I think we shall find that as a result of his visit here silver will be adopted by the Allied nations on a 16 to 1 ratio. The world is trying to force this nation on to a silver basis. Under the Sherman law the United States Government was forced to buy 5,000,000 ounces of silver every month. It almost caused a panic and the world laughed at us. Now fully half of the gold stock of the world is in this country and the other nations are trying to force silver on us.

"The United States is financing the war and later we shall have to finance peace. Lloyd George said that the first step to follow the war would be that of restoration. This will be impossible, as none of the other warring nations have any money.

"Following the war the 3½ per cent Liberty Bonds will sell at 110, due to the then prevailing high income tax. The coming 4 per cent Liberty Bonds will be snapped up by all sane investors as the greatest bargain ever offered by any Government in the history of the world."

A La King

If I were King, Ah, Love, if I were king,
What tributary farmers would I bring
To pour potatoes in your lap, and fling
Lump sugar in your tea
You'd have an onion in your hair
A bean would be your solitaire
And you could have a necklace, every bead a pea,
But I'm not king.

Far in the kitchen, I hear beefsteak fry.
I've ordered Porterhouse for you and I
I could not buy you any costlier thing
If I were king.

The Censor Nodded

George Creel seems to be pretty alert but once in a while something gets past him and we suppose he spent all day yesterday lamenting his inadvertence in not making us prominent disseminators of accurate information date-line the story about the American troops marching through London simply as from the Largest City in Great Britain, thus throwing the German spies completely off the scent again. Another thing that looks to us like inexcusable carelessness in the censorship department at this critical hour is letting it be known that Major-Gen. Taft has intestinal indigestion in Clay Center, Kan., instead of just a Kansas port.—Ohio State Journal.

Full Text Of President Wilson's Reply To The Pope

Washington, D. C., August 28.—President Wilson's message, replying to Pope Benedict's peace appeal and stating why the United States must continue the war until the world is freed of Prussianism, signed by Secretary Lansing, and delivered at the Vatican today, follows:

Washington, D. C., August 27, 1917.
To his Holiness, Benedictus XV., Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the president of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his Holiness, the Pope; must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

"Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

"His Holiness, in substance, proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be lift to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

TYRANNY AND BRUTALITY MUST BE DRIVEN OUT

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it.

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard eiher to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor, which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless of the poor—and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his Holiness, the Pope, would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world.

"Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restriction meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples, great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people of course included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

BATTLE OF ROYAL INTRIGUE AGAINST RIGHT OF PEOPLE

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples, on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty, both of those that are weak and of those that are strong.

"Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting.

"Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend on.

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers.

"God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

To My Soldier!

Dear Love, I wanted you to know
That ever in my heart I go
And stand beside you, there
Amid the noise, the flying shell;
Amid the smoke; amid the Hell;
I stand beside you there!

My quiv'ring soul knows but one prayer—
"Oh, keep my soldier in Thy care—
God, stand beside him there!"

MAUDE GORDON-ROSS.

Oriental Essay On Horses

A Bombay high school student wrote this essay on the horse, says Sherwood Eddy in his book, "India's Awakening:"

"The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the medow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has two legs; two are on the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward the foe. But this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His food is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on the back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got to sleep at night-time, but always standing awaken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like animals."

Our Embargo Siege-Guns

A war-weapon that will strike at the vitals of the Central Powers is what some observers call the embargo which went into effect on August 30, and is designed to give the United States absolute control of its exports for the period of the war. It forbids the shipment of all articles of commerce to enemy and neutral countries, but, as a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune points out, the needs of neutrals may be supplied by licensed exportation after our own and those of our Allies are satisfied. Other Washington despatches state that the embargo proclamation makes it clear for the first time that the United States is prepared to go to almost any limit to prevent food from reaching Germany.

Neutrals already have been informed through their representatives in Washington that this country will see to it that no American goods may be used even to replace indirectly goods shipped from neutral countries to Germany. The duty of preventing goods shipped from neutrals other than European from reaching Germany will continue to be Great Britain's, because the United States has declared no formal blockade against Germany or her allies. While the embargo covers all articles of commerce to enemy countries and to other countries, all foods, fuels, cotton, and other articles contributing to American defense, a Washington correspondent of the New York World writes, at the same time the purpose is primarily to control such commerce, which is evident from the statement of the President accompanying the proclamation, which reads in part:

"The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade. But our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded, and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government.

"After these needs are met it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources will permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualifications that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

There is no doubt that Germany has been getting a great deal of aid and comfort from the United States through Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia, and to a lesser degree through Switzerland and Spain, observes the New York Journal of Commerce, which reminds us that the control of exports to other countries, including about all with which we have any trade, is in the main intended to conserve supplies for our own people and for our Allies in the war as the first consideration, and it adds:

"It is desirable to administer these prohibitions and restrictions as considerately as may be for neutrals and as strictly as possible against hostile belligerents. This is a war-measure, and as such is to be made as effective as practicable. There is no more legitimate war-measure than cutting off supplies as completely as possible from the enemy. It is calculated to shorten the conflict and hasten peace on decisive terms at the least cost in life and in substance."

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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

!!@??!!
WELL-MR JIGGS-I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU!
I'M SORRY I CAN'T SAY THE SAME-
COME NOW-DON'T BE DOWN IN THE MOUTH-LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS AS I DO-
ANSWER ME A QUESTION?
?
WHICH IS THE BRIGHT SIDE OF A TOOTH-ACHE?
GEO MCMANUS

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Plenty Of Buried Treasure Yet In All Seas

E. Castle in the Youth's Companion

If you look over some large scale map of the world—on Mercator's projection, for convenience of broad survey—you may easily mark a score or two of what can be termed to a certainty treasure spots.

Begin in the North Pacific Ocean. Here, four hundred miles off Central America, is Cocos Island, which in olden days was the secret store place of Davis and Kidd and in more recent times of the redoubtable pirate Bonito. It is simply honeycombed with caches that until now have defied the efforts of all seekers. Then there are the Clipperton Islands and the Galspagos group; Drake's Island, which is known, too, as the Isle of Plate; Juan Fernandez of Robinson Crusoe memories. And before you leave the western side of the continent, cast a look at Lake Guatavita, high up in Colombia, which still conceals the wonders of El Dorado.

Pass now into the Atlantic, by the Aucklands, about the shores of which are steeped the remains of the once good ship General Grant, heavily laden with gold from Australia. Nightingale Island, near Tristan da Cunha, hides heaped up stores of pirate buried silver. Then on the coast of Brazil, Cape Frio projects its reefs, amid which in 1830 went down the frigate Thetis, with upward of a million dollars in gold. The gold still waits to be recovered.

The East Full Of It

Farther along is Trinidad, with its Lima gold wares and moldores. Northward we find, of course, the Leeward and Windward islands and the Greater Antilles. Porto Rico, a nest of caches, where, moreover Governor Bobadilla's plate and the famed pure gold table of nearly four thousand pounds avoirdupois still, after four hundred years, remain to be lifted; Jamaica, Cuba, the Bahamas, with their numberless keys, and the Mosquitoes—fields to wide to be detailed—all those were the rich roaming grounds of early buccaneers, of filibusters and of mere sinister pirates like Blackbeard Teach, Bradish, Quelch, Bellamy, Gibbs and scores of other monstrous scoundrels of the sea scouring bread. Farther north again are the widely known haunts of Kidd and Jean Lafitte. In the same wise you may cross the Atlantic and hark back again to the Pacific through the Indian Ocean, and know that in the Salvages, in the secret inlets of the African coasts, in Madagascar—once a great base for filibusters—in the Maldives, in the Nicobars and in the Philippines could be unearthed the plunder hidden and abandoned by the piratical chasers of East Indiamen and by the Chinese or Malay sea scourers.

Buried treasure is in existence, and plentifully, on the coast and in the islands of every great sea. There is, indeed, so much of it that we may express a hope that such expeditions as are still from time to time fitted out will continue to fall in their object. That may seem a singular wish; but, all things considered, treasure hunting, like all "get rich quick" schemes, is bound in most cases to have only a demoralising influence.

English law, be it noted, does not recognise any right of the finder to retain possession of treasure trove. And, strange as that theory may appear, there is a good deal of moral logic behind it. Great argument indeed could be held on the moral aspect of this kind of enterprise and mostly in its condemnation. Beyond doubt, the moving spirit of treasure hunting may be compared to that of gambling—of which the essence is a hope of "reaping where you have not sown," of winning by luck and not by work.

CHINA INFLUENCES DRESS

Some Street Costumes Look As Though Escaped From Boudoir

Paris Fashion Letter in Vogue

Now come we to things Chinese. Some days ago, in the Rue de la Paix, I saw a small blond person, frocked all in black. Chinese in character was the black hat—a rounded crown and all-round up-turned brim—and Chinese the short black satin smock she wose above a narrow black skirt. This smock was round at the neck and had no visible fastening. From its appearance it might have been drawn on over the head. The sleeves were straight and were not tightened at the wrist, and the skirt was no wider, in effect, than a pair of pajamas.

In the Bois the other day I noticed a very odd frock of black satin which looked like a kimono, somewhat modified. Of black satin, it was lined with rose red satin which showed a bit at the edges all about. The girdle was rather wide and was folded flat about the waist and knotted flat in the back in Japanese fashion. The ends of thiz girdle were embroidered, and a bit of similar embroidery decorated the corsage in front. This frock, although it had in some ways the air or having got out of the boudoir by accident, was exceedingly pretty.

The Little Room Of Dreams

By Robert Underwood Johnson

I

Next to the shelving roof it stood—
My boyhood's cozy bed;
So near I felt the serried storm
Go charging o'er my head.
'Tis fifty summers, yet I hear
The branch against the pane,
The midnight owl, the thunder crash,
The rhythm of the rain.

The golden apples long desired
Fell thumping from the trees.
Till Dream transformed them to the fruit
Of fair Hesperides.
The owl within his chimney porch
Became Minerva's own.
The lightning was the bolt of Jove,
Each tree a dryad's groan.

From there the flames of Troy were seen,
There Salamis was won;
Now Hannibal would cross the Alps,
And now Napoleon,
On Valley Forge's scene of prayer
My winter window gave;
Red Jacket there was eloquent,
And Osceola brave.

Who could divine that from my sill
Fought wounded Ivanhoe?
That there I saw Sir Galahad
Gleam in the moon below?
Who knew that I was veteran
Of Bayard's noble strife?—
That there for many a hapless maid
I offered up my life?

There, too, I knew the midnight trance
Of not unwholesome grief
(Since tears for other's sorrow shed
Bring to our own relief);
I felt the lash on Uncle Tom,
And mourned Don Quixote's fall;
With David wept for Absalom,
With Dombey, Little Paul.

More oft a father's bedtime lore
So filled with joy the night,
I woke at dawn from rosy dreams
Expectant of delight.
For I had roamed the enchanted wood
With Puck or Rosalind,
Or shared with dainty Ariel
The visions of the wind.

II

Another little bed I know—
With dreams I never knew—
That holds a maid as brave and fair
As she Carpaccio drew.
Her fragrant pillow oft I seek
To find its magic power,
As one recalls a day of youth
By the perfume of a flower.

The beasts that did my sleep affright
Are from her fancy hid—
She finds the jungle full of friends,
As little Mowgli did—
For her the Æsop of our day
Summons his crafty clan.
The Bluebird is her happy goal,
Her hero, Peter Pan.

What visions of a spirit-world
About her slumber float,
Pure as the Swan whose Silver Knight
Glides in a silver boat!
There, too—most blessed of the dreams
That have the world beguiled—
An Angel with a lily kneels
To greet the Holy Child.

Far be the time when care and toil
Shall wrest these joys away,
Whereby this darling of my blood
Makes yesterday today.
For ah!—so near the things that be
Are to the things that seem—
Soon I to her, as Youth to me,
Shall be a thing of dream.

O Thou, the Father of us all,
Whose many mansions wait,
To whose dear welcome each must come
A child at Heaven's gate;
In that fair house not made with hands
Whatever splendor beams,
Out of Thy bounty keep for me
A little room of dreams.

—From Scribner's Magazine.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru ..... Sept. 24
For Liverpool
Hitachi Maru ..... Sept. 5
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga ..... Aug. 3
Toyooka maru ..... Aug. 10
For San Francisco, etc.
Colombia ..... Oct. 13
Ecuador ..... Sept. 17
Korea Maru ..... Oct. 8
Oranje ..... Sept. 18
Royal Arrow ..... Oct. 17
Siberia Maru ..... Oct. 18
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru ..... Oct. 1
Mexico Maru ..... Sept. 20
For Seattle
Inaba Maru ..... Oct. 13
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar ..... Sept 3

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Kamo Maru ..... Oct. 30
From San Francisco
Venezuela ..... Oct. 20
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru ..... Nov. 8
From Seattle
Tokiwa Maru ..... Nov. 22

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WHC

World to be Americanised, Says Japanese Professor

Money, Mob and Woman Rules the United States, Says Kyoto Teacher Who Has Recently Returned

A noted Japanese professor of English in the Imperial University of Kyoto, Professor Kuriagawa, in very clear and fluent Japanese writing gives his impressions of North America, which he visited last year, in a series of articles in the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. He says that there are three masters in America—multitude, money and woman. His description of the three is vivid and interesting. The articles are briefly translated by the Japan Advertiser as follows:

"The Americans who boast as free people and advertise it are a people who are bound by their own yoke. Those who cannot stand for the circumscribed life in the old countries of Europe and who are hard-pressed for living go there as in a bread line, carrying their rags with them across the Atlantic bound for the land of liberty beyond. As they look from on deck at the statue of the Goddess of Liberty which stands with lights shining forth from it, at the head of the New York harbor, those poor newcomers do not even dream that the power of a horrible strange and unknown tyranny rules America, something which cannot be found in Europe."

The foregoing is the tone of the opening paragraph. Professor Kuriagawa then says that America in her appearance is a land of liberty and democracy. But he prefers Japan far better, though Japan is ruled by bureaucracy and old social conventions. The professor says there are two wild lords and a queen in America who rule that country with an absolute unlimited authority.

Before defining the three rulers of America the writer describes the transformation of John Bull, an Anglo-Saxon, within one or two generations, from a dull and weighty person into an alert, clever and vivacious Uncle Sam as he migrates in America. He asks whether the reason does not lie in the fact that as he goes to America he is surrounded by a new power which brings pressure upon his life.

The Lords of America

The two wild American lords are Multitude and Gold, and the Queen is Woman.

Professor Kuriagawa then enlarges upon the reason why he thinks America is a country ruled by Multitude.

"America is a country of Multitude, of mobs and of rough characters. As the opinion of the many rules there autocratically, any exceptional hero will not be able to do anything at all unless he can command the respect of the Multitude. If he only follows Multitude blindly, anything he will do or say will be sanctioned as proper and will be popularly acclaimed. The wise, the unwise, the rich and the poor, all bow down before this tyrant Multitude and are anxious to win his favor. To onlookers it is rather strange that the Americans are called people of liberty."

The professor asks the reader to look at the facts rather than arguments. Before the declaration of war was issued against Germany, the public opinion was turned toward war so much that the pressure brought to bear by the tyrannous Multitude upon the peace advocates was something hideous. What was the matter with the Multitude who turned against Senator Stone, or Dr. David Starr Jordan? Dr. Jordan was barely able to escape being mobbed, as he left a theater building in Baltimore where he could not deliver one word of his address to the audience. Professor Kuriagawa wants to know what the Americans think of the oppressions of their own country, when they criticize Japan for lack of development of freedom of press and speech. He could not help but condemn the attitude of the mob toward Doctor Jordan at Baltimore as a shame on the American Republic. He thinks that the Americans are worse than the Germans in that respect.

A Nation of Advertisers

Professor Kuriagawa then goes on to criticise the American method of advertising everything. Even the men of letters, scholars and lecturers, are made famous by advertising. He attacks also the American newspapers for their sensationalism. He illustrates his criticism on the American press by citing an incident of a girl who was outraged by an Italian. The story was printed broadcast in the front pages. Some of the papers used large type to make the articles appear big. Even such a respectable paper as the New York Times used this method.

Americans, in the opinion of the writer, are far more educated and intelligent than Japanese in many respects. Yet they cannot control the mob, nay they are controlled by the mob, which does no credit to the American intelligence.

Professor Kuriagawa then turns to attack the worship of gold as an almighty force in America. He visits a vaudeville show and finds there a sign of almighty gold in the very acts on the stage, wherein actors or actresses brandish gold notes. He sees in the newspapers accounts of a fire in which it is told how many big buildings costing millions or tens of millions have been destroyed. Everything is figured in terms of money. Human lives are not considered so important, it appears to him, for the accounts of lives lost in a fire are not so conspicuous as those of buildings lost or property lost in terms of money.

Professor Kuriagawa then visits a park and tells a little boy that he will take his photograph. The little boy asks the professor how much it will cost. That took all the interest in the photograph taking on the part of the professor. Loyalty to almighty gold is something religious, he observes.

It is not proper to charge this worship of gold to the Jews only, he thinks, for nearly every one is expected to bow down before almighty gold in America.

Japanese Adopt the Lords

Professor Kuriagawa says that America is a cosmopolitan country. America, in his opinion, is bound to develop a peculiar civilisation of her own, which in glory will far surpass that of the ancient Roman. Already the new civilisation of America is something wonderful. A great phenomenon of the Twentieth Century will be that the world will be Americanised altogether. The Professor finds reasons to believe so after he has visited the departmnt stores in great cities of America, where everything is displayed in perfect order, and after seeing many other signs of America's material development. Department stores are now fashionable not only in America, but also in Europe, which imitates America in this matter. Japanese who are apt to criticise America are fast being Americanised. For instance, in regard to the rule of gold and mob, Japan is following in the footsteps of America. The way the Japanese are showing their loyalty to Almighty Gold is something splendid!

But Professor Kuriagawa discovers one thing which Japanese are not imitating, namely loyalty to the "Queen." Some people, he observes, may think that all the western people are giving precedence to women. But modern Europe is not so loyal to women as America. Here the professor gives illustrations of how American men are showing their loyalty to the "Queen."

"A well-dressed woman returns home at night from an outing. Her husband who has been taking care of the children as well as of the house, smiles and welcomes his wife. Then the wife kicks her shoes in front of his nose.

"'Yes, dear!' he says, and he immediately kneels reverently and unties her shoe strings. That is the duty of American husband."

Asks Wife's Permission

Professor Kuriagawa gives a few other instances showing how women are given priority in American society. "In an elevator of an apartment house, if a woman is found among the passengers all men will take off their hats. She walks out first, followed by the men. Should any one fail to observe this rule of conduct, he will be branded as a Jap and scorned. The rich or the poor, the high or the low, the beggars or the millionaires, the president or any low official or private persons, all are equal in that country of equality. But woman is the only person to whom respects are due. One may not take off his hat to the President. But he must do so to woman.

"When wife has her friend calling on her, husband must sit still in a corner and listen quietly. If he is moved to say something, he must first ask permission of wife by saying 'Excuse me, Dear.' The professor knows an American professor who used that expression, when he wanted to smoke in presence of his wife.

Professor Kuriagawa noticed an advertisement in front of a post-office which said "Married women may freely deposit their money without permission of hindrance from their husbands." A Japanese husband who would even pawn his wife's belongings to spend the money thus secured for his own pleasures, would be astonished if he saw the advertisement."

He saw another advertisement, this time in a street car.

"If you recall that it was Wilson who prevented your husband, brothers and loved boys from becoming feed for the muzzle of the gun, elect him again." In choosing the President of the country, hearts of women must be moved. That, he observes, is a peculiarity of America.

Searching Hubby's Pockets

In street cars in America men give seats to women. Some of women do not even say, "Thank you." Men consider it a great honor to have their seats occupied by women, and take off their hats when thus honored. Walking outdoors husband and wfie go together arm in arm, in America and Europe. If shoe strings of the woman's shoes become untied their husbands will stoop to tie them. That may be because women cannot bend themselves because they wear corsets. But Japanese husbands will never stand for that. Husbands may carry babies in their arms in going outdoors with their family, they may push baby carriages, or carry goods purchased, but when they carry their wife's coat which she takes off it is some sight for Japanese men to see, indeed.

Coming home the husband takes off his coat, and it is the privilege and pleasure of his wife to examine the inside of the coat, to find, if she can, letters from other women. Should she find any, she can use them as evidence in a divorce suit in court. After she wins in the divorce suit she will often marry her lawyer. The husband will in that event become a victim of Mob and Queen, and the Money question will be involved in such a divorce suit. Mob will sympathize with the wife without first investigating the right or the wrong of the matter. American women are in a very advantageous position from the legal point of view, more so than German or French women. In Japan there are many actual cases of divorce more than in any other country, but they do not appear in court. In America there are divorce cases nearly every day in court, and usually women win the suits.

Freedom for Japan's Women

Here Professor Kuriagawa compares Japanese woman with American woman, and says that the former is nothing but a slave of man, where the latter is the mistress of man. American woman does not take care of her children as Japanese woman does. American children are left to develop by themselves, independently, whereas Japanese children will stick to their mothers all the time, so that the Japanese mothers have no time to look after their own appearances. She is nothing but nurse mother to her children. Foreigners say that Japan is a heaven for children. Quite so. But America is a heaven for women.

After further comparing Japanese and American women, the professor says that Japanese men should give more latitude to their women. He calls some of the Japanese men wickedly selfish who would enjoy themselves at the expense of their women. He says that by treating women more properly, Japan can develop a better civilisation for herself.

Mirovitch and Piastro

Alfred Mirovitch, the Russian pianist, and Michael Piastro, the violinist, old favorites of Shanghai, will be heard again tomorrow evening at the Lyceum Theater. This time they expect to give only two concerts, one tomorrow evening and one next Wednesday. For their program tomorrow night they will give:

Part I.

1. Sonate A-Major ..Cesar Franck
   A. Mirovitch and M. Piastro
2. Etudes Symphoniques Schumann
   A. Mirovitch
3. Sonate G-Minor (Devil's trille) .... Tartini-Kreisler
   M. Piastro

Part II.

4. (a.) Hark, Hark the Lark
   (b) The Erlking
   Schubert Liszt
   (c.) Rhapsodie No. 11 .... Liszt
   A Mirovitch
5. (a.) Chanson Meditation
   Cottenet
   (b.) Le Strege ..... Paganini
   M. Piastro

News Brevities

Mr. W. Laidlaw, Hankow manager for Jardine, Matheson and Co., is in Shanghai on a holiday.

* * *

According to northern reports, the Butterfield and Swire steamers at Tientsin will henceforth be despatched from Tongku owing to the dangerous state of the Tientsin river.

* * *

No passports will be issued to foreigners for touring in the province of Hunan on account of the civil strife there, according to instructions received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

* * *

Another batch of recruits, numbering 20, from Tientsin for service in Fokien arrived in Shanghai Wednesday. They were given quarters at the barracks in Nantao.

* * *

Two important trials will be up in the Mixed Court today. One will be that of George Sinnecker, the German brought up for failure to register at the Municipal Council bureau. This case is being made a test of the legality of the Council's registration. The other trial is that of Kremlea the Austrian charged with murder.

* * *

Four Chinese were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with attempting to defraud Messrs. Grove and Co., 3 Canton Road, by presenting forged chops in the shape of originals of certificates on which had been replaced their own photographs, crossed with the chop.

IRISH CONVENTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In the House of Commons, today, in the course of a discussion on the Electoral Reform Bill, Sir H. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that the expectations and prayers of the best citizens of Ireland went up for the success of the Convention. It was not too much to hope that their expectations and prayers would be gratified.

BOMB BRUGES DOCKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Admiralty reports that naval aircraft on Monday night dropped many tons of bombs on Bruges Docks. One of our fighter-patrols, on Tuesday, brought down an enemy two-seater in the vicinity of Zarren. The observer fell out and the machine fell in flames. All our machines returned.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Admiralty announces: Our naval aircraft carried out patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations. One enemy seaplane was brought down and two other enemy machines were probably destroyed.

EXAGGERATE CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In reply to the allegation made by Swedish newspapers that the casualties of British officers averaged 511 daily in August, the War Office declares that they averaged 183 daily in August and 106 in September, while the highest daily average was 282 in July, 1916. These figures include the slightest casualties.

UPSET I.-C. RUMOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, October 18.—On inquiry of the general managers of the Indo-China Navigation Company, the Hongkong Telegraph was informed that there was no truth in the rumor that the company has come to working arrangements with the P. and O. Company.

Auto Makers Drop The Muffler Cutout

N. A. C. C. Members Vote To Eliminate This Nuisance

As the use of muffler cutouts is becoming a nuisance, the members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce have voted unanimously for their elimination on the cars they build in future, so far as operating them from the driver's seat.

With more than four million cars in use and supplying a great service in the transportation of the individual and of materials, the use of muffler cutouts is unfair to the public and adds an unnecessary noise to American life. Cars have ample power, so that the slight increase in speed which may come from the use of cutouts is of no importance. There may be times in adjusting motors where a cutout is useful, but in such cases it can be operated from under the car.

Almost half of the 110 makers in the chamber do not fit muffler cutouts to their present cars and all makers voted that they should be eliminated in the new products.

At Wednesday's meeting the directors elected Hugh Chalmers President of the Chalmers Motor Company, to be First Vice President of the N. A. C. C., taking the place of Wilfred C. Leland, who leaves automobile making to enter the aeronautical motor industry.

BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Press Bureau announces that the competition for designs for the memorial of a plaque for the next-of-kin of men killed closes at the end of 1917. This will enable members of the forces serving over-seas and artists resident in the Dominions to participate.

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Paramount Pictures

Believes Japan Will Hit The Trail to Democracy

Richard Washburn Child Predicts Full Self-Government And Legitimate Leadership in East for Japanese

This is the concluding portion of Richard Washburn Child's article from Collier's Weekly in regard to Japan, the first part of which was published yesterday.

The situation in Japan—war prosperity or no war prosperity—is still that of an overcrowded set of islands lacking natural resources to sustain even its own people, and still mercilessly burdened with the cost of the two wars already fought for self-defense and for breathing space. When Japan borrows money she has to pay dearly for it. Her national debt throws a per capita interest charge upon her people somewhere about five times the per capita interest charge in the United States. With half as many people and resources immeasurably smaller than ours, her national debt has exceeded ours.

If this were the whole story, then the remark of a Britisher who had come out to Japan on war service would be conclusive.

"Japan is only a couple of jumps ahead of the bailiff," said he. "This war has been a godsend to her. It's given a great spur to her industrialism. Look at her export and import business. It has jumped from a balance against her to one strongly in her favor. But when this period is over she has a hard pull coming, and let her get into another war of her own and the strain would break her."

Much that he said is true. Japan's trade in 1911 was less than half of her trade five years later under the stimulus of the peculiar conditions of 1916.

And in the honor given to commercial advance Japan has made a complete turnover. Perhaps the most interesting phase I observed was the encroachment of the business man upon the position of the man with the sword. Here is the key to Japan's future course. Her destiny is to be determined by the way she takes to relieve her bursting civilisation. She can make her stake upon sly diplomacy and the power of the sword or upon her energy and genius and the power of productiveness. To combine these two will be difficult, as the Japanese themselves—the leaders of national thought—are now learning.

Need Of The Sword

"The sword we will need for defense. In the matter of preserving our rights we are in a position of peculiar danger," said one of them. "This danger to our own integrity is one which the outside world is never sensible enough to keep before its eyes. Therefore we are often misunderstood."

"Is it not natural that we outsiders gain the impression that you are still clinging to a strong militarism?"

I had in mind the ever-present soldier atmosphere of the empire—the military uniforms of schoolboys; the military heroes of the Japanese schoolbooks; the wooden swords, the paper guns, the clay submarines, among the favorite toys in every household; the endless pictures of war, on the walls of little shops and homes in city and country village; the statues to officers in those public squares where one can find no statues to scientists or educators. I recalled the rather offensive types of Japanese—fortunately not as numerous as their clamor makes them appear—who tell about their own service in the Russo-Japanese War, and of how their friends wrote letters of sympathy because they had not lost their lives and of how Japan has never been beaten. All this is offensive—"swank," as the Britishers call it—and, though it is not representative of the best of Japan, it illustrates the swaggering and (in view of Japan's weak economic resources for war) foolish spirit of military pugnacity.

A member of the Lower House of the Diet, after one of the stormy sessions of attack upon the Terauchi Ministry, said to me:

"We have taken a part of our political system from England; our system of justice from France; our science, a part of the political system, and our military system from Germany; our education and commerce from the United States."

Japan is in the process of making choice between the dominance of German and American influence.

One striking indication of the choice she will make, if the United States, with good sense turning a deaf ear to the anti-Japanese agitators who are making a profession of heedless assault, gives Japan her friendship and hearty co-operation, is the growing realisation in Japan itself that something is wrong with the German model.

The Pro-German Virus

In the winds of the present disturbed world one comes occasionally upon an unforgetable straw. Such is the memorial one of Japan's great financiers has erected to the memory of a dead tree. "A tree of which I was fond grew in all its beauty upon this spot," says he. "Factories were erected near, and the smoke from their chimneys caused the tree to die. But the factories have made subsistence and given the boons of civilisation to Japan and her people. Therefore the tree—as it can be said of a gallant soldier—has given its life for its country." This is the burden of the inscription upon the memorial, and it voices a sentiment of recognition of the honors and gallantries of peace which I find extending through people and Government.

Warnings against militarism and Prussianism are being sounded by patriotic Japanese. An army officer of the General Staff laughingly admitted to me that when the Japanese introduced the Prussian military system, the shoulder strap of certain uniforms were made by the regulations, black and white, the Prussian colors! This Japanese officer is not, even in his heart of hearts, any longer pro-German.

Professor Anesaki has joined other distinguished Japanese in sounding a warning to his countrymen against pro-Germanism:

"Undoubtedly the pro-German sentiment in Japan is deeply rooted in the institutional life. I do not know and I do not care whether this frank statement of mine is beneficial or not to the diplomatic relations of our country. Dinner speeches of diplomats or utterances of inspired journalists may say quite different things, but the truth is as I have stated it," he says in a recent article published in Japan. "Pro-Germanism is a disease in the political and social life of Japan. It may be a danger to international relationships, but certainly and to a greater extent, a danger to the further development of constitutional government."

Japan, in truth, having rushed forward from isolation to the leadership of civilisation in a quarter of the globe containing nearly half the people on the world's surface, finding herself constricted, straining her limitations with her energies, is at the parting of the ways.

Her choice is between militarism and industrialism. She cannot have both because militarism will set the bad will of the world running against her commercial advance. Her choice is between the German and the American influence. That is all. In her increasing intelligence she will choose the latter.

I have found in Japan nothing of more importance than the expanding view of the Japanese which takes into consideration the responsibilities of Japan as a leader in the Far East as well as her rights in the Far East. It is because the United States—not by conciliation and flabbiness, but by the exercise of strong influence through friendship and "sticking close" to Japan and by understanding—can effect so much assistance to the working out of Japan's problems, that I and other Americans would like to wipe out the unproductive danger-making warnings, the fruitless accusations and rumors, printed in both countries, as well as the sweetened nonsense of the professional "international friends." Of these two forces which have been hauling and pulling on American opinion, tending to create the absurd situation in which any Americans must be pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese, or any Japanese anti-American or pro-American, the most dangerous to progress is the anti propaganda.

It is the most dangerous because it accomplishes nothing and attempts to block international intercourse at this moment when Japan and the United States, having become allies, the best opportunity we have ever had for working out the proper interest and ambitions of both has arrived. If Japan has come to a parting of the ways, if she is beginning to see longer perspectives, if she is beginning to turn from the soldier to the business man for her salvation from the fix in which she finds herself, let us put our shoulder to the wheel and help her.

Feudal Survivals

Overcrowding of population, lack of food, clothing, iron, steel, and antimony are not the only problems of Japan, however. Japan manages to keep quiet about them, but she has troubles ripening within her interior social structure. Her great weakness is lack of material resources. But no economist will do well to figure Japan's strength on material figures. Economic assets have never been her strength, for her strength is in her human resources: physical, mental, and moral. And in their spirit the Japanese have shown, as perhaps no other nation has, ability to act together, just as the Chinese next door have shown, as perhaps no other nation has, complete disability to act together.

As I looked at the Emperor, seated upon the throne in the House of Peers, I recalled the fact that the Japanese mass is still unwavering in its loyalty, part political and part religious, to the idea of an imperial personage who from time immemorial has been said to be "the instrument of the people's will." In Japan as in no other empire has grown the steadfast idea that the Emperor is not an autocrat but a personification of the Japanese—a symbolism of democracy! Whatever an observer may think of it, this is a force for cohesion.

As I looked I saw below the throne a group of ministers and beyond them the mass of nobles and members of the Lower House. It was only outside, on the streets, that one could see the people of Japan. And suddenly it appeared that the Emperor and people were separated by the real government of Japan—represented by the genro—the Elder Statesmen, the ministry, and the majority which this ministry had succeeded in electing to support it. The danger to Japan is this interposition of a privileged, controlling governing class between the Emperor and "the will of the people."

The Japanese who represent this privileged governing class know this and give signs of knowing it, even though they do not admit it. They are extremely sensitive to the presence of any influences which may give articulation to protest. The same group which denies the existence of any substantial unrest, even beneath the surface, I found imploring the governors of prefectures to exercise vigilance to suppress "dangerous thoughts."

"Dangerous thoughts!"

The phrase is used too much these days in Japan not to indicate something of the fear that the people will become restless. The Buddhist priest, the woodworking artisan, the private soldier, the offensive drunken manufacturer who had just made a "turn" on the Japanese Bourse—all these talked to me of the imperfections of Japan's constitutionalism.

"If the police suspect anyone of dangerous thoughts, the person is closely watched," I was told by a Japanese reporter. "The autocracy is afraid."

"I am a believer in socialism," announced the Japanese who had been detailed to "feel me out." "Are you a socialist?"

Japanese Revolution?

"My good friend, if I am a socialist, I am a cautious socialist," I replied as we strolled toward the burial place of a shogun through the avenue over which the trees joined their hands. "When I was in Russia I could see a change coming, and it was forced by a crisis long before I thought it would be; but when I went back to America I was sure that if it came too suddenly there would be all the misery and folly and childishness that we are now seeing. As for Japan—she may escape a revolution, even when one looks forward over many years."

The guaranty against a Japanese revolution directed at the privileged governing class, standing between Emperor and people, depends much upon the governing class.

I looked for the factors inherent in the Japanese social system which will play a part in this, and I found them readily.

Standing up in every corner like an old samurai sword are the reminiscences of the feudal system. Japan has never shaken the tradition of her yesterday. With its vices and virtues it exists in the very process of thought of almost every distinguished Japanese to whom I talked. Curiously enough, it is a process of thinking and doing which is at one moment the essence of Japan's strength and of her weakness.

We were talking about Japan's future labor problem with the promoter of many of Japan's industries. I had suggested that Japan's industrial progress would bring together the workers of Japan, and that with concentration of people and industrialism, and the rapid growth of large fortunes among employers, there would come unrest and collective action. There are no labor unions in Japan in one sense. The authorities, to all intents and purposes, have forbidden them, and the "labor union" movement, sometimes referred to by visiting foreigners, is really an institution of the order of a "friendly society" dealing with laborers' welfare, but not directly with wages and controversies with employers about hours of labor. While I was in southern Japan the Mitsubishi shipyards had a strike in which several thousand workmen joined. It was considered very unusual, and later the newspapers announced that it had been "suppressed"!

"The employers are opposed to labor unions," this organiser of industry told me gravely. "You see, the Japanese idea comes down from the days of lords and retainers. It was a democratic relationship in the sense that perhaps the greatest obligation was on the master and not on the servant. The responsibility for the welfare of the inferior rested squarely upon the shoulders of the superior. Consequently our employers feel that they are charged with the welfare of the employees. It is a matter which remains in their hands."

I found the extremity of this traditional thinking in another capitalist who earnestly inquired whether it would be wise and a following out of his duty to form a labor union himself and get the employees to join it!

The exact replica of this point of view is found among the men of the political governing class. This class is not a hereditary bureaucracy. It is rather the group of men in Japan who, distinguished in military science,

(Continued on Page 10)

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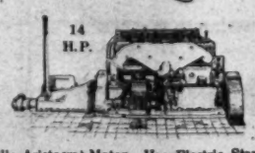

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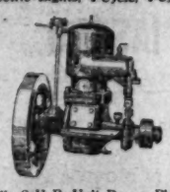

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In every occupation diseased, irregular teeth and filthy mouths are a handicap, besides being unsanitary and offensive. On the other hand, sound, regular teeth are at once prepossessing and wholesome. They are a positive necessity in many occupations and a certain asset in every occupation. They also indicate a certain measure of self respect as well as carefulness and thoroughness, for persons who are careful and thorough enough to keep clean teeth are very apt to be careful and thorough in their work.

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If you have that self respect which I am sure you have, come to me and I'll set your teeth in "apple-pie" order, in fact your mouth after my treatment will be BEAUTIFUL. Beautiful face, beautiful mouth and beautiful teeth are a combination hard to beat, and may be obtained after treatment by Dr. C. Cameron.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$620 B.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton ...	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ..	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def ...	
"Shell"	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o) .	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 34¾ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$117½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 12½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	Tls. 84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72½ Sa.
Weihaiwei Land ...	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 87½
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 37 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.90
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$82 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7½ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	[illegible]
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14¼ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10¾
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4¾ Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913 ...	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 3.90
Bute	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.35
Chempedak	Tls. 11 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.67½ B.
Kapsyang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¾ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 8 B.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.65
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.82½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 19 B.
Ulbori	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.20 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 63½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 187½ B.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 18, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 92½=Tls	1.08
@ 72.7=Mex.	$1.49
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.3875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	285
Bar Silver	44¾
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1812
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/10=Tls.	5.21
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$7.17
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London .... Fr.	27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476¾
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/10
London	Demand	3/10½
India ..... (nominal)	T.T.	268½
Paris	T.T.	527
Paris	Demand	528
New York	T.T.	91½
New York	Demand	91¾
Hongkong	T.T.	89½
Japan	T.T.	56¾
Batavia	T.T.	212½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m-s.	Cdts.	4/
London ..... 4 m-s.	Docy.	4/½
London ..... 6 m-s.	Cdts.	4/½
London ..... 6 m-s.	Docy.	4/½
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		5.47
New York ..... 4 m-s.		95¾

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2½			£2
" 1 @ 575 =		Francs	6.41
" 1 No quotation		Marks	†5.23
" 0.91 @ 99½		Geld	$1
" 1 @ 51½		Yen	2.16
" 1 @ 15		Rubees	3.49
" 1 @ 656†		Roubles	7.31
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 18, 1917.

Official

Langkats Tls. 14.50
Telephones Tls. 80.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.75

Unofficial

S.M.C. 5½% debs. 1914 @ Tls. 80.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 37.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 72.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.75
Consolidated Tls. 3.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, October 18, 1917.

Unofficial

Tebongs @ Tls. 19.75 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The outputs of crude oil for October 16 and 17 were 73 tons each day."

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Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 3 and 4.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore Per picul.
Sheet:	$
Smoked Fine Ribbed.... @	121/117
Smoked Good Ribbed.... "	118/106
Smoked Fine Plain..... "	Nil.
Smoked Good Plain..... "	Nil.
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.. "	Nil.
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.. "	92
Unsmoked Fine Plain... "	106
Unsmoked Good Plain... "	Nil.
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin..... "	123/120
Good Pale Thin..... "	119/108
Good Pale Blanket..... "	105
Good Brown Blanket.... "	Nil.
Fine Brown ..... "	107/95
Good Brown ..... "	95/84
Good Dark ..... "	88/70
Barky ..... "	77/40
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed..... "	81/50
Loose ..... "	66/42
Sheet: Cupwashing ..... "	100/83

Catalogued for:
Sale Pcls. 21,508 (about 1,280 tons)
Sold Pcls. 9,585 (about 571 tons)

A further decline in all prices has to be recorded at this week's auction. The quantity catalogued for sale, viz.: 1,280 tons, breaks all previous records, but nearly two-thirds of this quantity had to be withdrawn either on account of high limits or for want of offers. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet realised yesterday $121 to $119, and Fine Pale Crepe $123 to $121. The first lot of Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold at $122, but this figure was not reached again during the auction. There was very little demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet, whereas Good Pale Crepe was more readily taken up. No lots of Plain Smoked Sheet were sold, and only two lots of Unsmoked Sheet changed hands at above prices. Medium and lower Crepes were selling at an average decline of $6, but there was a fair demand for these grades at the lower prices. Scrap was neglected.

This morning prices were to begin with much the same as yesterday, but towards the close of the sale there was less competition and prices declined further. The tendency of the market is weak.

(Meyer and Measor)

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, October 16.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account: £56⅛.

Cheques on London at Paris: Fr. 27.18.

T. T. on London at New York: G.$4.76½.

Bar Silver (Spot): 43⅜d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount: 5%.

Market rate of Discount: 4⅛%.

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridir: 33.00d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal: 17.70d.

Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans: 20.72d.

Plantation Rubber October: 2s. 8d. paid.

Deliveries China Silk: 77 bales.
Deliveries Canton Silk: 67 bales.
Deliveries Japan Silk: 65 bales.
Tone of Tea Market: Strong.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, October 17.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price: 1s. 5d.
Tenders at: 1s. 5d.
Receive: 44%.

Deferred Transfers:
Highest price: 1/4 29/32.
Tenders at: 1/4 29/32.
Receive: 44%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 9.000.000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 9.000.000

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 16.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	125	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	130	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton ...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/-Extra in flask) ...	20	10	0
	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	246	17	6
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b....	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months) .	244	10	0

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THE MANAGEMENT.

SWISS PROTEST VS. FOOD SMUGGLING

Press Demands The Government Halt The Frontier Traffic With Germans

New York, Sept. 21.—While cablegrams from Switzerland continue to tell of the hardships being endured by the average citizen of the Alpine Republic as the result of the shortage of food and industrial supplies due to the world war, and chronicle the institution of bread cards and the taking of other steps to prepare to weather another war Winter Swiss newspapers complain bitterly of the wholesale smuggling of foodstuffs and other articles over the border into Germany, and demand that the Government make a more serious effort to stop this illicit trade. In summing up the situation the Klettgauer Zeitung says:

"Week after week the Swiss newspapers print stories about the regular business being done in smuggling food supplies over the German border. We inhabitants of Schaffhausen sit here next to this thieving work and have been full or surprise for a long time at the calm of our Federal authorities, who have the rascals arrested by the frontier guards once in a while in order to make them pay a couple of hundred francs. But in Berne nobody thinks of a serious suppression of the smuggling to Germany.

"The agents of the smugglers in Schaffhausen travel in good style up and down the land in second class coaches. Despite all the orders issued by the Customs Department, the smuggling continues to be calmly carried on, because there is big money to be made that way and because the greater part of the frontier is not guarded."

Writing on the same subject, the Volkswacht vom Bodnesee says:

"Smuggling is gradually becoming a national danger. Down the Rhine Valley and from Lake Constance to Basle, as well as on the border of French Switzerland and the Ticino, the same business is going on everywhere. The frontier guard is too weak to handle the conditions that have developed and, although it has been reinforced by army police and undoubtedly is doing its duty both day and night, it appears, that the smuggling organisation—in some places there are such bands—succeed again and again in attaining their ends at least partly through new tricks and devices.

Arrests Of Smugglers

"As was recently written to the Wachter from Kreuzlingen, every week there are some smugglers arrested in that neighborhood. There are remarkably large numbers of not exactly industrious persons to be found frequenting the shore, and there is hardly a lack of willing souls who know how to forward things in gondolas. Unfortunately this is not confined to Kreuzlingen alone. There have been many stories about boat trips by night from Horn and Rorschach, and lately all kinds of rumors have been circulated in the neighborhood of Romanshorn about a big smuggling affair discovered by the customs men and settled through fines.

"It is comprehensible that the deceitful offers of the organisers of the smuggling work may easily seduce many a man not earning much money. And for the purpose of quieting their consciences all sorts of tricky arguments are used. For instance: 'The little fellow or retail dealer doesn't get any permit to export goods on which he can make from 10,000f. to 40,000f., so why shouldn't he have a share in a gain of a few hundred?'

"It is not borne in mind that such comparisons are of a rather poor quality. It is true enough that there is a great deal of crooked work connected with the issuing of export licenses, such as bribery, &c. Nevertheless, without a limitation of the export permits the swindling that would be carried on by the foreign bribers would be unlimited. And then heavy fees must be paid for the export licenses that bring in millions annually to the Federal Government, and our country receives valuable compensation for the goods that go over the border in this way. Our whole problem of food supplies is closely connected with this.

"A single smuggling affair can—we have already been obliged to undergo very painful experiences in this connection—engender the most serious difficulties in our import trade, which will then cause the whole people to suffer for the gains of a few. This is the gloomy background of all smuggling that every one coming into temptation must keep fixedly before his eyes. It must be proclaimed loudly and clearly that, consequently, in the present times smuggling is to a certain degree high treason.

"Of course, our officials are not guiltless in this. Instead of sufficiently strengthening the frontier guard in time our troops are kept largely in useless places, and instead of proceeding against the organisers of the smuggling with exemplary severity and applying jail sentences, the authorities are satisfied with fines which the foreign backers of the smuggling can easily pay out of their enormous gains. A remedy must be applied here, unless entire border populations are to be allowed to become infected with certain very evil smuggling ideas and practices."

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 17th, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917.	1916.
Gross Receipts ...	$35,766.66	$33,203.69
Loss by currency depreciation ...	7,865.76	8,296.99
Effective Receipts.	$27,900.90	$24,906.70
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.14	26.31
Car Miles run.....	79,158	81,192
Passengers carried	1,625,782	1,528,753

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 17.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 8¼d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 10¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Oct. 16:—
Spot: 2s. 7¾d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 9½d. paid.
Tone of Market: Steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated the 17th instant:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 6¼d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 8½d.

Market rather better, tendency undecided, ex warehouse (Singapore) 2s. 1½d.

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., held on 18th instant, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, that the amount Tls. 56,919.40 at credit of Profit and Loss Account be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a Dividend of 4%—equalling 20 tael cents per share	27,000.00
To write off Development Account	14,954.10
To carry forward to next year's Account	14,965.30
	Tls. 56,919.40

Believes Japan Will Hit Trail

(Continued from Page 9)

commerce, and learning, having intrenched themselves around the Emperor, at heart consider themselves the governors of Japan and, according to every indication I have been able to uncover, have set for themselves the highest sense of patriotism and obligation to the country and devotion to that held by the present Japanese political system?

On the one side I have found the people are not lacking in appreciation for the efficiency of this system. Concentrated authority, loyalty, and the consequent power of the nation to act as a unit, together with the unquestioned willingness of the Japanese to act, think, and die for the unit, have been the strength of the country.

But, on the other hand, I find the growing knowledge on the part of the people that they cannot have self-expression.

"We are not a constitutional democracy in fact," the Japanese will tell you. "What happens when we test that question? We elect a Lower House, and it either approves the ministry which the ministry and the Elder Statesmen have caused the Emperor to appoint or it opposes the ministry. If it opposes the ministry, then the ministry persuades the Emperor to dissolve Parliament. Then there is an appeal to another election such as we have just had after the Terauchi Ministry had met opposition with dissolution. A small minority—that is, 29 voters for every 1,000 of our population—elects the members of the new Diet. Everybody knows that our election laws make little obstruction to the spending of money. Here in Tokio the candidates had working for them an average of 250 canvassers apiece A manufacturer gave $150,000 to one party, and one candidate spent yearly $35 for every vote cast for him. In one ward of a city where there are 4,000 voters there were distributed by the postal authorities in five days over 150,000 circulars, or enough to provide each voter with 40. A ministry which wants to carry an election and wishes to spend enough can always do it. So, you see, there is not much 'will of the people' after all."

"Democracy must come to Japan in proper rhythm," said Marquis Okuma to me, and he is a liberal!

The leaders of Japanese thought consider that democracy is a fetish over which America and much of the world is running mad. "What success is China making of it, or is Russia making of it?" they ask. It is a name to conjure with perhaps, but is it a panacea for human beings who are not prepared for it? Does it always bring the greatest good to the greatest number? "Doesn't it take practice—like tight-rope walking?" a Chinese constitutionalist asked me on the eve of the latest Chinese turmoil. "If you Americans do not think democracy must come slowly, why do you require the Philippines to practice it before you let go of them?" the Japanese inquire. "Democracy, individualism, independence, freedom—after all, is the dose to be prescribed for every patient?"

Behind these questions there is the realisation among the most conscientious Japanese leaders that Japan cannot lose her head just now and overturn her system at once. None know the Japanese better than the Japanese. And none know better than the Japanese that, whatever the dangers of a paternal autocracy of their distinguished men, or whatever the danger of that autocracy being controlled by a military group, still greater dangers lurk in turning over the destinies of Japan to the unprepared mass with its large illiteracy, from which not even the excellently begun system of Japanese education has yet rescued it. None know better than the leaders of Japanese thought that the Japanese people, industrious, ingenious, and happy in peace, loyal and courageous in war, are none the less a nervous, sensitive, passionate people, ready to go to extremes and needing discipline, even though it is self-imposed. No one who has ever seen a Japanese mob will urge that the spirit of the Japanese is one for any sudden relaxation from a system of authority.

At the Parting of the Ways

And yet the problem of adapting herself to the world trend of democracy faces Japan.

She is at the parting of the ways. She has her problems and they are of vast proportions. She may travel one of two roads.

On the one hand is the German thing. It means increased intrenchment of autocracy and militarism, and the duty of stronger nations than she to put their heels upon her at last. On the other is education of her people to the rights of political self-expression, and industrialism and a leadership in the civilisation of the Far East which no one can or will want to deny her.

I went to Japan believing she would take the first of these alternatives.

I believe now, in spite of the doubts of many of the Japanese themselves, that she will take the second.

If she does, the United States will have to stand by, to give all the help and friendship Japan may ask.

The problem of China is the first problem in which there is a chance that the United States and Japan can work together. What Japan is thinking and doing about this problem is the subject for another article.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for October 19th, 20th and 21st.

MDLLE. ROBINNE
IN
"THE CLUE"

Few people will want to miss this great actress in one of her finest parts as Lucy Quesnel. Supported by a strong cast of artists, magnificent scenery and a powerful plot, she is magnificent in her part.

We shall also show

"LION-CUB", A Pathe-color natural history film.

PATHE AMERICAN GAZETTE. Topical
ANNALS OF THE WAR. War Film
and
"LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"
Featuring Lonesome Luke
"THE ASSASSIN OF SORROW"
IN TWO PARTS

MATINEE, Saturday, October 20th
at 5 p.m.
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong & Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
HAVE YOU SEEN
Mariani and Company ?
——: If Not :——
Mariani and Company !
WANT TO SEE YOU
TONIGHT ! Presenting *TONIGHT !*
The Funniest Comedy Success
BUM-BUM AND BUM — TILL TO THE DEATH.
The Marvellous Acrobatic Violinists
By Brothers Biagetti
Salome's Dance and Graceful Trapeze
By Miss Victoria Aleximе
——: *Showing Tonight* :——
His Highness The Prince
A Screamingly Funny Danish Comedy. In Three Parts

ADMISSION PRICES:
Box seat $1.00 & $0.70 Dress Circle $0.70 & $0.50 Stalls 40 & 30 cents

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, October 20

at 9 15

Grand Concert

by the two great

Russian Artists

A. MIROVITCH

and

M. FIASTRO

Prices: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00

Booking at Moutrie's

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME
for October 19th, 20th and 21st

"SPRING ON THE RIVIERA"

Commencing Friday, October 19th,
"AT BAY"
Pathe Gold Rooster Play,
IN FOUR REELS.
Featuring Florence Reed.
20,000 Feet under the Sea Cartoon

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY

MATINEE on SUNDAY
at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, October 16.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar silver spot: 43⅜d. Flat.

Previous Quotation, London, Oct. 15:—

Bar silver spot: 43⅜d. Supply exceeds demand, Dull.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Jr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Iankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund... H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

E. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community. 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $ 300,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tabing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,00
Capital (Paid-up) .... Yen 18,750,00
Reserve ..... Yen 1,470,00
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,00

President, Baron K. Sumitomo
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, Sa Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in Genera Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters o Credit, Correspondents throughou the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
W. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eng.
Today							
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru	..			..	▲20.00	19.30
Japan	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	20.00			..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.00			..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30	9.00		..	..	8.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	10.00		..	..	..	9.30
Foochow	Haean	21.00	17.00	.	16.30	17.00	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin			9.00	.	..	..	..
T'tao, Dalny, M'churia & K'pe	Kobe maru					▲11.00	1.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.1		17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)	..	..	17.00	.		.	..
Hankow			17.00			.	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong ..	..	..	17.00	..		.	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30	9.00	..	..	.	8.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Manila direct	Venezuela	16.00		..	..		15.30
River Ports	Sungkiang	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong		..	10.30	.		..	..
Sunday, Oct. 21.							
Europe via Siberia (F. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	17(2)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiangkwan	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Kingsing	10.30		..	..	..	10.00
Monday, Oct. 22.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.			..	..	▲20.00	19.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	▲21.00		..	..	..	..
Hongkong		.	17.00				..
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00		..	16.30	17.0	21.00
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Oct. 24.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	▲21.00		.	..	..	..
Friday, Oct. 26.							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe..		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

▲ Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m, and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place ...	7.30
Kanziang & Kiatinghsien.	3.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Kanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtion, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 3.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao..	3.00 11.00
Hungchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 5.00 10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nanlwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang....	3.00
Tachang	7.00 11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m
Siccawei & Tsipao..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U8
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YWGW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Kickmer*	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Oct 12	Japan	Dilwara	3460	Br.	P. & O.	OWSB
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	U8
Oct 17	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 17	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Oct 17		Kojun maru	1303	Jap.	M. B. K.	WW
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Meifah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	U8
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger	Melcher	U8
Oct 17	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	U8
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Oct 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	9 p
Oct 17	N Saddle Island	Sakigake-maru	88	Jap.	Satoh Shoko	1 p
Oct 17	Hankow	Sungkiang	1572	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Oct 17	Japan	Shinyi maru	1334	Jap.	W. S. Co.	PWE
Oct 13	Hankow	Yobyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, October 18, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	765.17	766.12
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.12	30.16
Variation mm for 24h	†2.15	†0.81
Variation mm for 12h	†0.93	†0.30
Wind—Direction	E	ESE
Wind—Kilom per hour	9	14
Wind—Miles	5.6	8.7
Temperature—Cen ...	11°0	20°0
Temperature—Fah ...	51.8	68.0
Humidity: co	98	67
Nebulosity 5-10	1	6
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

17.—Fine weather in our regions, where the barometers have rapidly risen. The whirlwind of the Eastern Sea moves away towards the Korea Strait and is likely to amalgamate with the Northern depression on the Sea of Japan.

18.—Very cloudy but rather fine weather. Mist at sunrise, Barometer still rising.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

		Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct	23	San Francisco	Pangan	Sia.	E. A. Co.
	24	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Nov	10	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
	12	Seattle	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	13	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
	19	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	20	5 P.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	23	5 P.	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	25		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	26		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	26	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
	27		Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov	1		Nagasaki & Kobe	Katori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	1		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct	10	about	London etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov	4		Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	31		London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	19	4 P.M.	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B.&S.
	19	4 P.M.	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.Co
	20	4.0	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	20	1.00	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap. O.S.K.
		noon	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.
	20	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	21	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br. B.&S.
	23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B.&S.
	24	D.L.	Swatow, Honzkong & Canton	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
	25	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B.&S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	19	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B.&S.
	19	noon	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	20	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B.&S.
	20	D.L.	Chefoo	Sanyo maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	21		Tsingtao, Dalny	Hakushin maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	21	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kaingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
	22		Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap. O.S.K.
	23	2.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	24	3.00	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br. B.&S.
	25	3.00	Wei-hai-wei Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B.&S.
	26	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct	19	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
	19	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	19	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B.&S.
	20	M.N.	do	Sungkiang	Br. B.&S.
	21	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	20	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.Co.
	22	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	22	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br. J.M.&Co.
	22	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	22	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br. B.&S.
	23	M.N.	do	Fenkyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	23	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
	23	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	24	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
	24	M.N.	do	Ngankii	Br. B.&S.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Oct	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
18	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.&E.L.Co.	CKPW
18	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
18	Tientsin	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
18	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
18	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
18	Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW

Departures

Oct	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
18	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
18	do	Tungting	1264	Br.	B.&S.
18	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
18	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
18	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B.&S.
18	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M.B.K.
18	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M.B.K.
18	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Saturday, Oct. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 19, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on October 20, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Venezuela, Capt. H. Thompson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central wharf on October 20, 1917, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1B Nanking Road. Tel. No. 5056.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on November 9, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. light. For Freight or Passape apply Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on October 22, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passape, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at ———— Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Jan. 3, 1918
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 2, 1918

SAILING FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Jan. 12, 1918

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
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O. S. K.

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AMERICAN LINE
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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

For Hongkong	arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Nov. 8,	Nov. 9

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau	arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Oct. 19,	22
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Oct. 18,	20

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.
Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
Int. DW	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Sept. 24	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Frown
B J	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	$546.12	St. Louis	$689.57
Seattle	557.21	Toronto	724.62
Portland	574.13	Buffalo	729.47
San Francisco	629.33	Montreal	750.28
St. Paul	670.94	Boston	753.05
Chicago	697.30	New York	750.28

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Oct. 18 1917
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Oct. 29 1917
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Nov. 26 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent,*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building, (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13,

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
NOV. 6, JAN. 17, MAR. 31,
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	———	Oct. 20
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	Nav. 4
KAGA MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 21

FOR HONGKONG.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Oct. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Oct. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Oct. 25
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 1

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 12

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	———	Oct. 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 1

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
G. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2028	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1620
2345	1113	535		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	730
2350	1117	540	84	dep Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1648	710
000	1138	630		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1648	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2308	. .	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.				B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1547
1135	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	1048	928
1801	2032	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	640
7.	1	—	220	1	2	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	755	1612
1023	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	531	1542
1300	032	—		arr. Yanchowfu dep.	349	1311
1315	043	—	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	339	1256
1534	318	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	120	1033
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2334	810
9.	2	—	420	2	2	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2007
1156	832	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	1952	1443
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	1948	1432
1657	1129	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1643	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	718

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.				B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1438	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsaingchow Branch Line				Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1330	2130	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2008	d. Linchang a.	810	1410	2100
1002	1458	2232	a. Tsaingchow d.	538	1138	1858	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1938

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

500 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

3 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 2 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

The North China Insurance Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors
H. G. SIMMS,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15510

Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 9th instant it was decided to pay a Second Interim Dividend of Taels 1.00 per share on the 25th October, 1917, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 25th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15448

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Steamers for Charter

Far Eastern Trade routes only. References required from applicants.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Freight Space

Offered from Japan to Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, New York and any Overland Common Points.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Properties For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

Land For Sale

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

For particulars apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Do you want to

MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions on

All Kinds of Laces

The Cathay Lace Co.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone 2064

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th October, 1917, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1917, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to the 25th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries & General Managers.

15459

Chinese Government Railways

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 16th October, 1917, all existing regulations on the undersigned Government Railways for collecting specie payment in proportion of passenger fares and goods freight will be cancelled and notes of the Bank of China and of Bank of Communications of Peking will be accepted for payment of fares and freight as follows:—(1) Fares and freight above the amount of one dollar and in even figures, equal amount in notes of the two above mentioned banks will be accepted, i.e., if the amount be four dollars, two dollars in notes of each of the two banks shall be collected. (2) Fares and freight above the amount of one dollar and in odd figures, the odd amount shall be collected in notes of the Bank of China, i.e., if the amount be 3 dollars, 2 dollars in notes of the Bank of China and one dollar in note of the Bank of Communications, and if the amount be 5 dollars, 3 dollars in notes of the Bank of China, and 2 dollars in notes of the Bank of Communications shall be collected. Other amounts pro rata. (3) Fares and freight of one dollar or under or fractions thereof, silver shall be collected. (Big dollars or new subsidiary silver coins.) Exchange will be made at stations with new subsidiary coins. Old subsidiary silver coins will be accepted for payment at fixed discount according to the existing regulations. In the interior where new and/or old subsidiary silver coins are unavailable, copper cents may be used at the rate of 13 pieces to a ten-cent piece. (4) Silver dollars and cashable banknotes are also accepted for payment of fares and freight. (5) "To pay accounts" due to the undersigned Railways by the various firms on transport before the 15th of October, 1917, shall be collected in accordance with regulations in force before the said date. (6) Arrangements made between the Railways and the various firms in regard to terms of payment shall remain with effect.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
Peking-Mukden Railway Administration.
Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.
Peking-Suiyuan Railway Administration.

15479

MANY AUTO TRAMPS ALONG THE ROADS

Gentry Who Wish Transportation From Place To Place Find 'Bumming' Rides Easy Method

Automobile tramps have appeared on the highways this year in greater numbers than ever, and the motorist, with an extra seat has been besieged again and again for a ride. These "bummers" appear on the country roads, in the cities and towns and at cross roads in particular. All seemingly have a determined destination and on stopping the motorist ask for his route. Should this not coincide with his plans the tramp will wave the tourist on, oftentimes with scorn, and wait for another.

In New York State a number of the modern gentlemen of the road were met on a recent trip. One had left Taunton, Mass., to join a Wild West show in the Middle West and had not secured a job, so started for home by the automobile route. He had worked his way to East Cheltenham, N. Y., a point on a detour not far from Hudson. He was on the route to Pittsfield and refused to journey to Poughkeepsie or New York. In his talk he said that travelling by automobile was on easy way to get home, as the motorists were always obliging where they had accommodations in the way of an empty seat. He had also found them obliging in the way of money and had lived well en route. He asked for and received money from many who could not accommodate him with a ride, and said that travelling by modern means was far better than the brake beam route, with which he was familiar.

Another gentleman of the road who travels far and fast is the soldier boy or the navy man bound for his home from some one of the many encampments all along the well travelled touring routes. Every one nowadays likes the soldier, and especially the State trooper or regular who has been at the border. One of these, a man of the Second Regiment, was picked up by the writer in New York State and taken from Fonda to Albany. He was one of four brothers, all in the army and hailing from Troy, and was on guard at one of the barge canal bridges. A friend with him had agreed to take his trick for a couple of days and he was homeward bound when he asked for a ride, and got it—with pleasure. His talk of army life more than repaid carrying him, and on leaving he gave his name and regiment and promised to write frequently from the front.

Some of the tramps on the road are passed by, no one would want them in the car. Most, however, take care of their appearance and knowing that a certain harbinger of success is looking neat, they take care of their clothes and keep faces and hands washed and boots looking neat, such men have little difficulty in securing a ride.

There is however a certain element of danger in picking up the road gentry as all may not be of the real sort of man one would like to encounter. In this respect there is the reports from California of real danger in carrying these road side harbingers as there have been reported in that country assaults and even killings by the passengers who has then run away with the car. Nothing of that sort has appeared as yet in the East, but it may come some day. The tourist is not always safe in taking any one along and would do well to look carefully and judge quickly of the nature of the man before stopping to pick him up. At a glance many may be judged and then again one's judgment may be off by a number of degrees.

The fact remains though that tramping on nerve and "bumming" a ride by automobile has come to be a custom and the rough experience of travelling brake beam or blind baggage is giving way to more comfortable travelling in soft seated automobiles.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 16, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	25-35
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	,,	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	15-18
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	15-18
Snipe	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	18-20
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-14
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	,,	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	16-20
Persimmons	,,	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	,,	none
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-4
Celery	per bunch	3-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	20-24
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	12-14
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	17.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	20-50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.06
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$1.95

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Shidzuoka Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at Lower Buoy today, at about 2 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at Custom jetty about 3 p.m. the same day. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Saturday, October 20.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	13.45	15.25	16.55	22.00
SOOCHOW....dep.	..	9.41	11.32	12.20	14.58	18.15	19.15	1.08
WUSIH....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	5.50	11.22	13.18	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	6.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	6.36	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.25	..	..	5.05
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.36	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW.....dep.	T.P.E.	$15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Day	16.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL....dep.	T.P.E.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast (Local)	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express R	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	T.P.E.	8.35	..	..
TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	Second	11.10	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	..	..	..	T.P.E.	11.40	..	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	18.00	..	..
NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.30	8.05	11.45	*14.32	15.28	22.30
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.17	13.30	16.08	16.28	1.30
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	16.56	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	16.08	17.29	19.20	5.05
WUSIH.....dep.	8.18	7.10	11.28	13.04	16.50	18.39	..	6.13
SOOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.12	14.34	17.01	19.21	..	6.59
SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	18.53	21.20	..	9.20

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS....dep.	5.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.35	19.10	21.25
KIANGWAN dep.	6.36	7.48	10.16	12.36	14.13	15.41	17.36	19.31	21.47
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.46	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jenfield.....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei.....dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Songkiang.....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	....
Kashai.....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....	....
Kashing.....dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah.....dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou.....dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.55
Hangchow.....dep.	....	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan.....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehzah.....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing.....dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.20
Kashai.....dep.	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	...
Songkiang.....dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	...
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.38	....
Siccawei.....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.28	....
Jenfield.....dep.	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North.....arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.37
Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

OTICE is hereby given that we have today handed over the Agencies of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and "Shire" Line to the "Glen" Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED.

17th October, 1917.

NOTICE

"GLEN" LINE, LTD.,
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
"SHIRE" LINE,
Royal Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Companies.

"Glen" Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

H. M. TIBBEY,

General Manager for China & Japan. 5 Canton Road, Shanghai.

17th October, 1917. 15549

STUDY AT HOME—IN SPARE TIME
AND PREPARE FOR A LARGER SALARY!

American School of Correspondence,

Gentlemen: Without obligation please send me booklet and tell me how I can qualify for position marked X.

..Electrical Engineer	..Lawyer
..Elec. Light & Power Supt	..Business Law
..Hydroelectric Engineer	..Business Manager
..Telephone Engineer	..Auditor
..Architect	..Accountant
..Architectural Draftsman	..Cert'f'd Acc'st
..Building Contractor	..Stenographer
..Building Superintendent	..Bookkeeper
..Structural Engineer	..Fire Ins. Inspector
..Structural Draftsman	..Fire Ins. Adjuster
..Mechanical Engineer	..Fire Ins. Expert
..Mechanical Draftsman	..Sanitary Engineer
..Civil Engineer	..Plumber
..Steam Engineer	..Reclamation Eng.
..Shop Foreman	..Automobile Eng.
..Shop Superintendent	.. Repairer
..Sheet Metal Draftsman	..College Preparatory

Languages taught by the Disc Record Language Phone. Those having gramophones need only order remainder of outfit.

Name .....
Address .....

American School of Correspondence
Dept. 4, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

In view of the prevalence of rabies, attention is directed to the conditions imposed in the Municipal Regulations about Dogs.

Dogs, when in the streets or other places of public resort, within the limits of the French Concession, must be effectively muzzled, whether led or at large.

Dogs found without a muzzle will be seized by the Police and detained at the Municipal Kennels.

Dogs, when so seized and after three clear days' detention, unless claimed by their owner, will be destroyed.

Chinese dogs found without a licence will be destroyed at once.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

15528

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

15338

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company —being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15515

AUTUMN REGATTA.

October 27th and 28th

Houseboat Owners desiring Mooring Berths at Henli during the Regatta should make early application to the undersigned.

Allotments will be made in the order the applications are received.

C. V. JENSEN
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer
c/o Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

15536

Schaefer Beer
Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639

15492.

American Grape Fruit

Potatoes
Oranges and Lemons

Smoked Cod's Roe
75 cents per lb.
American Salt Mackerel
60 cents each
Salt Anchovies
50 cents per lb.
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Telephone North 639

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

WAR FAIR

Town Hall—October 26 and 27

3.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.—9 p.m. to 12 p.m.

GRAND RAFFLE

11 Magnificent Prizes

1st Prize Navy Book of Fairy Tales.
A book of Historic Value containing facsimile signatures of all the British Admirals present at the Battle of Jutland and autographs of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Admiral Sir James Beatty.
2nd Prize Gold Bracelet Watch.
3rd " Silver Mounted Cut Glass Bowl.
4th " Baby's Cot with Complete Set of Hangings.
5th " Tea Table.
6th " "Andromeda" the Doll with the Wonderful Wardrobe.
7th " Pair Cut Glass Sweet Dishes.
8th " Water Colour Picture.
9th " Cut Glass Sweet Dish.
10th " Cake Stand.
11th " Embroidered Piano Curtain.

The Raffle will be drawn at the War Fair on Saturday evening, October 27th.

NOTICE

CABARET

Tickets and Plan of Tables at Moutrie's.
BOOK EARLY

ENTRANCE Tickets may be had from the Patronesses, from Mrs. Mackay, 117 Bubbling Well Road and from other members of the Committee.

Also at the Astor House, Palace Hotel and Moutrie's.

RAFFLE Tickets may be had from Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, 40 Weihaiwei Road, from the Committee and from the above mentioned places.

NOTICE

The Grange Dairy Farm
454 Siccawei Road

Deliver absolutely pure MILK & CREAM Twice Daily

Guaranteed Unadulterated: Telephone West 942

15496

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

PERFORATORS
"Cancelled"
"Void"
"Paid"

Tel. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Carlton Café
First Tea Dance of the Season
Introducing our new Orchestra, the famous one from Lerma Park, Manila.
Danciest Music
by the biggest and best orchestra in Shanghai
TONIGHT 5—7 p.m. TONIGHT

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays
(Wednesdays and Saturdays reserved for private parties. Book your dates early!)

15532

In order to be able to think correctly and talk intelligently on subjects now affecting the Far East it is necessary for every foreigner and for every Chinese to know what public opinion is. Whether or not you agree with the opinions expressed by

MILLARD'S REVIEW

you cannot afford not to know what they are.

This week's issue on sale tomorrow morning. Give your newsagent a standing order.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic room, well-furnished, bathroom and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 15268

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.

15546 O.25.

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with board; also attic room, at moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

15538 O.21.

TO LET, at No. 14 Yates Road, from 1st of November, the 1st and 2nd floor; each floor consisting of two furnished rooms with bathroom and verandah. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

15534 O.20.

TO LET, with board, furnished room, bathroom and verandah attached. Plain but excellent cooking. Please apply 31 Carter Road.

15529 O.23.

TO LET, central, large room with board. $150 for couple or two bachelors; single $100. Also small room for $70. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

15484 O.19.

LARGE front room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached, also small rooms. Good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15494 O.21.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL house-boat wanted for about two weeks from the 27th inst. Reply, stating terms, to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

15523 O.19.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, bedroom, with board, in quiet, private, Allied house or family. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

15554 O.21.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY (European) wishes a few pupils for piano lessons. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

15550 O.19.

GENTLEMAN wishes Russian lessons. Kindly apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

15524 O.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RUSSIA: Young neutral, with knowledge of export and import business, and knowing the English, Russian, German and Scandinavian languages, seeks employment with firm having future prospects in Russia. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

15547 O.19.21.

YOUNG MAN, American, would like to act as secretary to private club, during spare time, after 5 o'clock evenings. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

15526 O.20.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, competent Chinese young men for business positions. Let the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Evening School of Commerce help you in a course of stenography, accountancy, salesmanship or advertising. Catalog on request.

15396 O.12.

PHYSICIAN REQUIRED for passenger steamer, voyage Shanghai to Hongkong, San Francisco and return, possibly permanent if desired. Immediate applications required. Apply 18 Nanking Road.

15541 O.20.

WANTED, by American family, young lady to assist in care of two children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

15514

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let on first and second floors of THE CHINA PRESS Building, 41 Canton Road. Apply on premises.

15445 O.12.

GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWN SPACE WANTED in Yangtszepoo district, about 4,000 sq. ft., preferably on ground floor. Write to Reinforced Concrete Division, Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

15540 O.20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, sporting-gun in good condition, 12-bore. Price not over $75. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

15553 O.21.

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brougham, rubber-tyred mail phaeton; both in good condition. Offers to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

15489 t.f.

FOR SALE, one International Savings Society Bond, in use 10 months. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

15545 O.21.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11